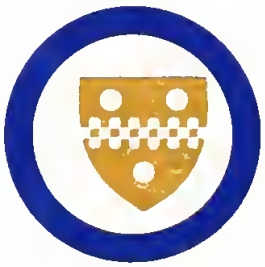
J. E. ROSS.

UNIVERSITY
OF PITTSBURGH

Dar.Rm.
JK3430
N532
1844

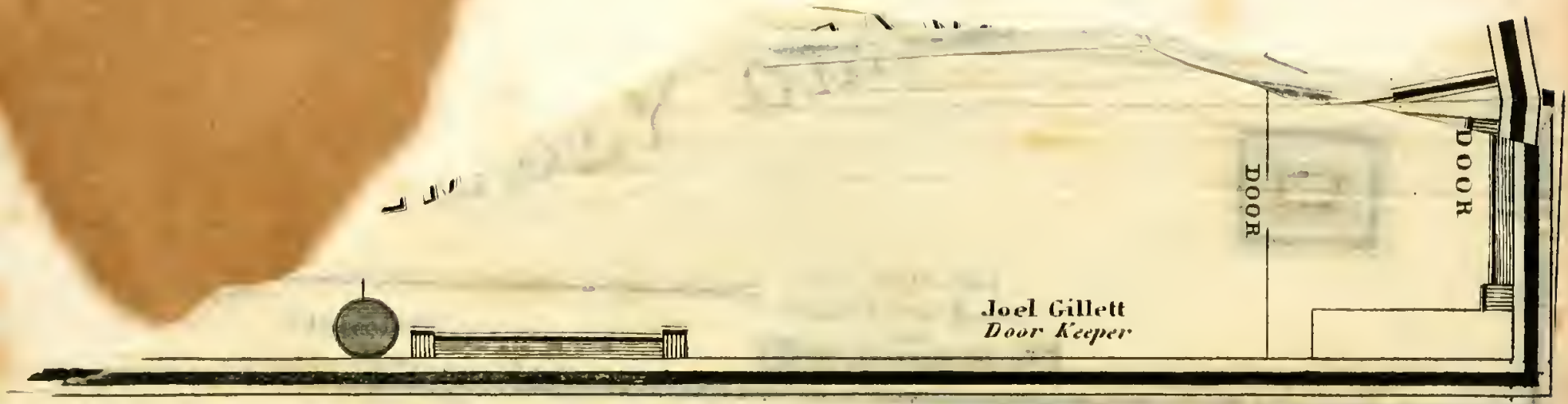
LIBRARIES

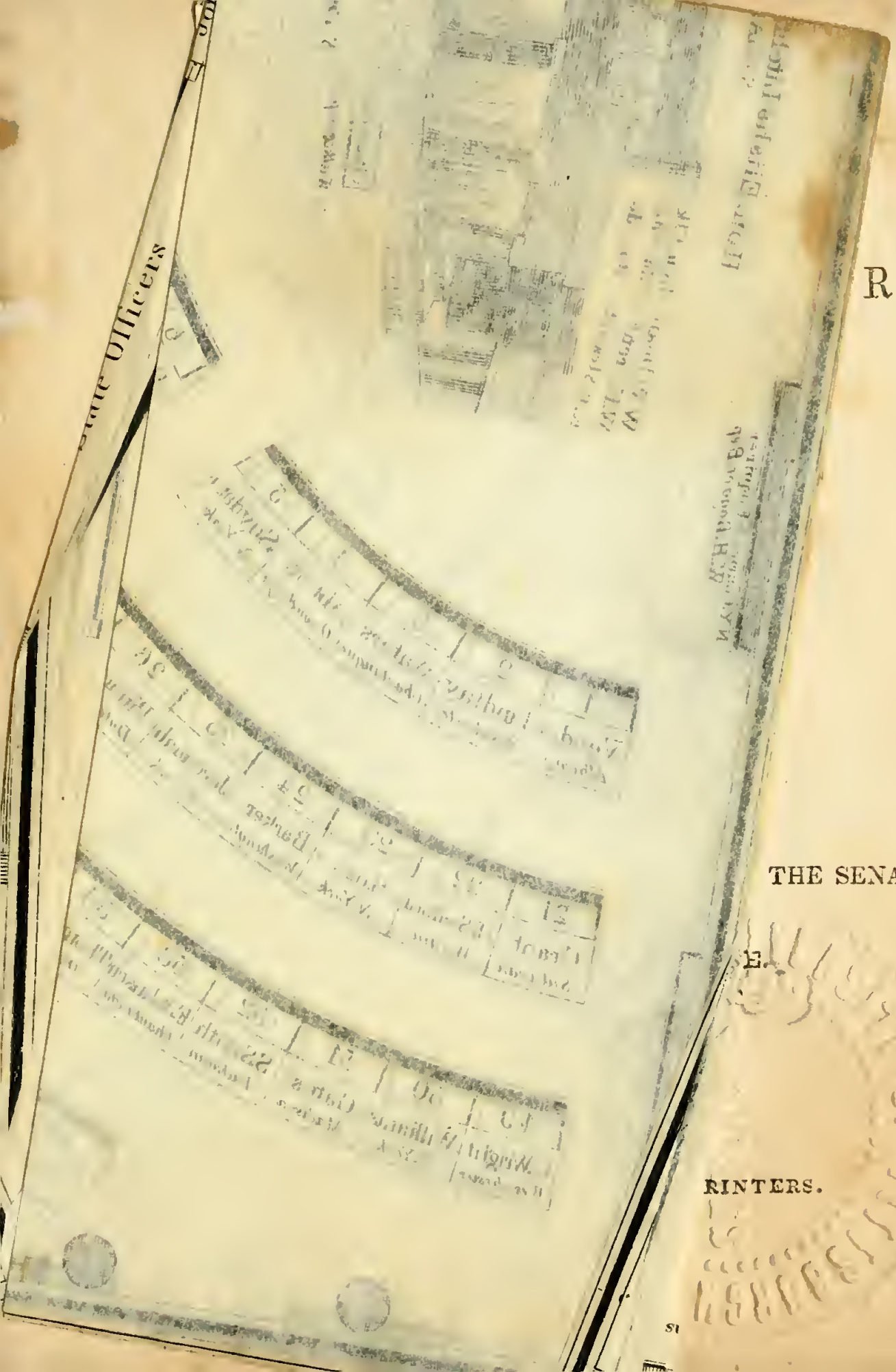
UNIVERSITY
OF PITTSBURGH



Dar. Rm.
R
JK3430
N532
1844

LIBRARIES


DOOR
DOOR
Joel Gillett
Door Keeper

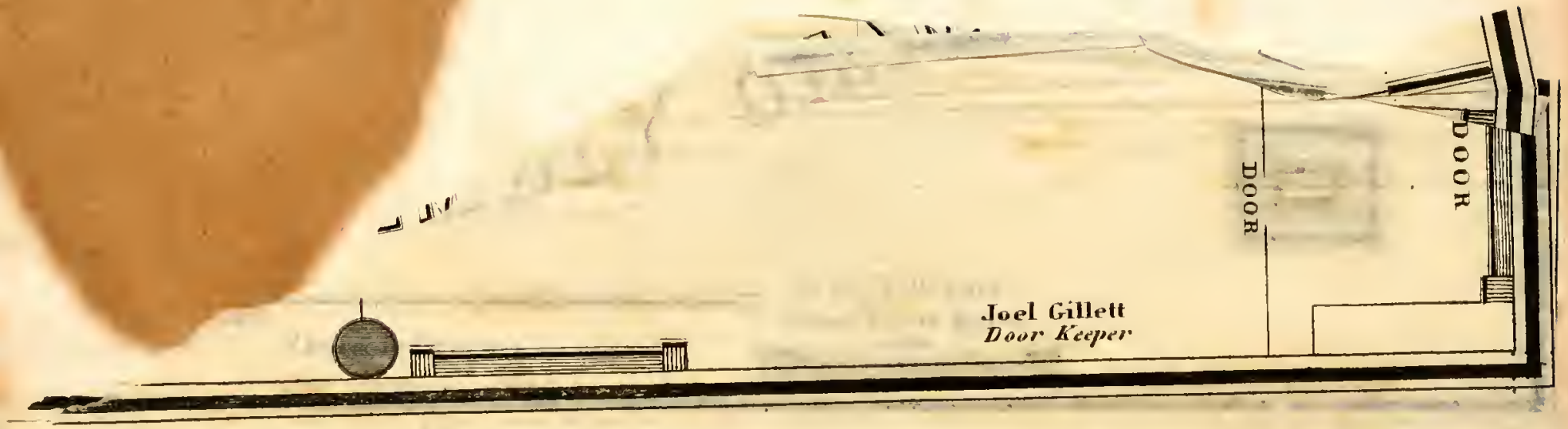


RE

THE SENATE

E.

RINTERS.


DOOR
DOOR
Joel Gillett
Door Keeper

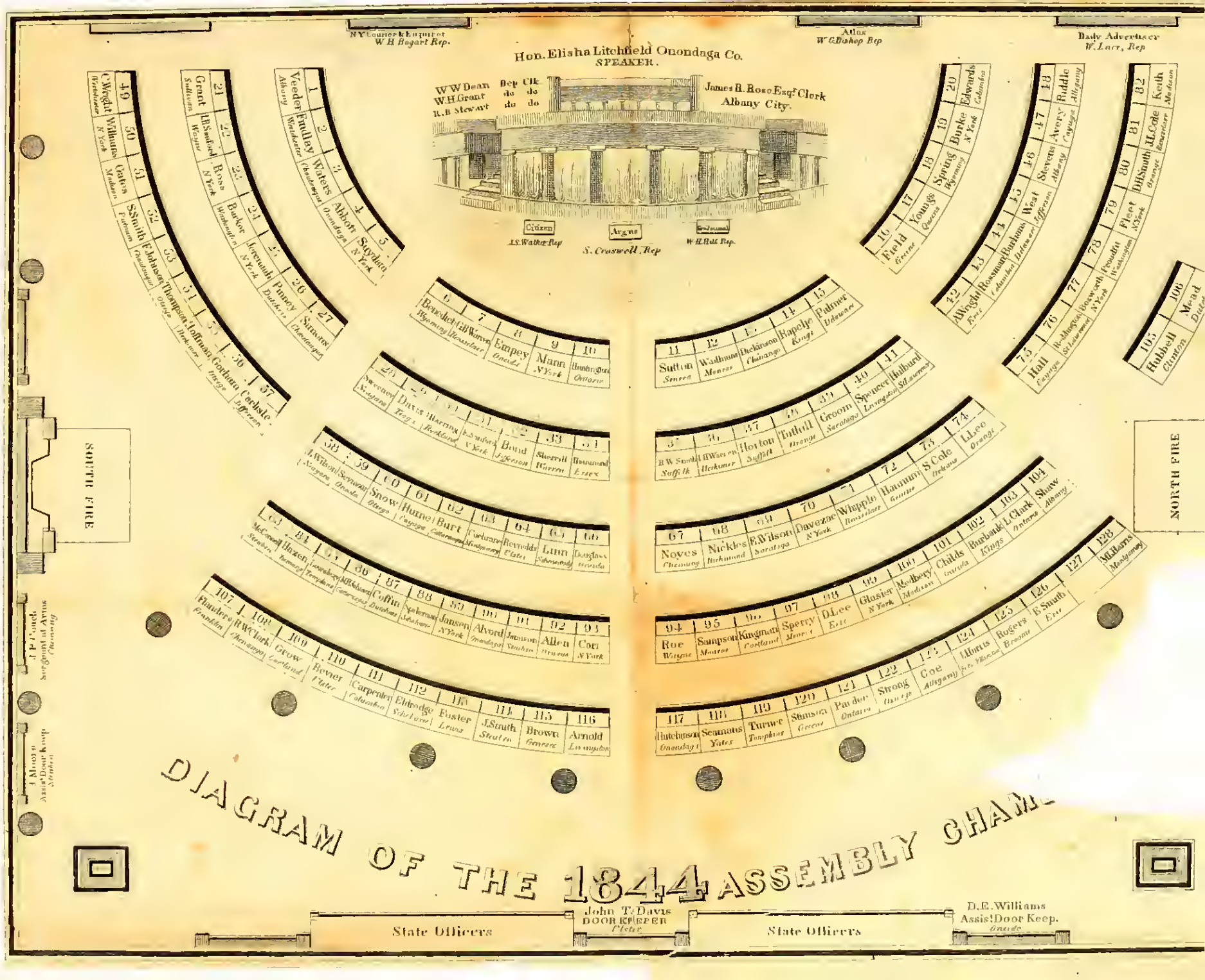

Hon. Elisha Litchfield Onondaga Co.
SPEAKER.
James B. Rose Esq.r Clerk
Albany City.
W W Dean Rep Clk
W H Grant do do
R B Stewart do do
Citizen
Argus
Journal
S. Croswell, Rep
W H Bogart Rep.
Atlas
W G Bishop Rep
Daily Advertiser
W. Lacy, Rep
NORTH FIRE
SOUTH FIRE
DIAGRAM OF THE 1844 ASSEMBLY CHAMBER
State Officers
John T. Davis
DOOR KEEPER
State Officers
D.E. Williams
Assis.t Door Keep.

DIAGRAM OF THE

J. Moore
Assist Door Keep.
Auburn

J. P. Couch
Sergeant at Arms
Chemung

MANUAL

FOR THE

USE OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR

1844.

PREPARED PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

New York State Library

ALBANY:

C. VAN BENTHUYSEN AND CO. PRINTERS.

.....

1844.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, *January* 7, 1840. }

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Secretary of State cause to be prepared and printed by the Printer to the State, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book, to be denominated a *Manual;* which shall contain the Constitution of this State and of the United States, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, extracts from Statutes, and statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by the Clerks of the two Houses respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful; and that he have the same bound in a pocket volume, and a copy thereof delivered within two weeks after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, and as much earlier as may be practicable, to each of the members and officers of the two Houses, and to each of the State officers who are entitled to copies of the Session Laws, with the name of such member or officer lettered on the cover; and also a map of the State, exhibiting the route of all canals and railroads that are finished, or in the course of construction; the necessary expense whereof shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller.

By order.
P. B. PRINDLE,
Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, *January* 15, 1840. }

Resolved, That the Senate concur with the Assembly in the foregoing resolution.

By order.
JOHN F. BACON,
Clerk.

INDEX.

[See Index to Jefferson's Manual at the end of the Book.]

Page.

Applications to the Legislature, statutes concerning, - - - - - 61
Assembly, List of Members by counties, - - - - - - - 183
" Rules and orders of, - - - - - - - - - 267
" Order of business in, - - - - - - - - - 276
" Standing committees of, - - - - - - - - 277
" List of Members, with residence in Albany, &c. - - - 285
" Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly, - - - - - - 283
Bank Fund, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 197
Banking Associations, - - - - - - - - 241, 242, 244, 247
Banks, (Safety Fund,) - - - - - - - - 229, 238, 239, 240
Calendar, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
Canals, Rates of tolls on, established, - - - - - - - 205
Distances of certain places on, from each other, - - - 210
Tolls collected in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, - - - 219
Debts, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 204
State of Tonnage and business on the canals, - - - - 224, 226
Census of the State, showing the population of each town, 1830, 1835, 1840, 141
Clerks in the State offices, - - - - - - - - - - 189
Committees of the Senate and Assembly, - - - - - - 269, 277
Common School Fund, - - - - - - - - - 194, 200
Congress, list of Members of, - - - - - - - - - 177
Constitution of the United States, - - - - - - - - 17
of the State of New-York and amendments, - - - - 37
Counties and towns in the State, - - - - - - - - 141
County Clerks and Sheriffs, - - - - - - - - - 191
Distances of certain places on the canals from each other, - - 210
Executive Department, - - - - - - - - - - 186
Free Banks, - - - - - - - - - 241, 242, 244, 247
Funds and Debts of the State, - - - - - - - 193, 200

Incorporated Banks, - - - - - - - - 229, 238, 239, 240
General Fund, - - - - - - - - - - 193, 203
Insurance Companies, - - - - - - - - - - 233
Jefferson's Manual, - - - - - - - - - - - 63
Index to, - - - - - - - - - - - 349
Judicial Department, - - - - - - - - - - 185
Legislative Department, - - - - - - - - - - 183
Literature Fund, - - - - - - - - - - 196, 200
Lombard Companies, - - - - - - - - - - 232
Mariners' Fund, - - - - - - - - - - - 199
Manual of Parliamentary Practice, (Jefferson's,) - - - - - 63
Mill tax, - - - - - - - - - - - - 290
Officers of the State, Legislative, - - - - - - - - 183
Judicial, - - - - - - - - - 185
Executive, - - - - - - - - - 186
Parliamentary Practice, (Jefferson's Manual,) - - - - - - 63
Population of the State in 1830, 1835 and 1840, - - - - - 141
of the United States in 1820, 1830 and 1840, - - - - 173
Post-Offices and Post-Masters in the State, - - - - - - 293
Rail Road Debts, - - - - - - - - - - - 203
Real and personal estate in the State, valuation of, - - - - - 345
Regents of the University, - - - - - - - - - 188
Representatives in the 28th Congress of the United States, - - - 177
Rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly, - - - - - 283
Savings Banks, - - - - - - - - - - - 232
Senate, List of Members of, by Districts, - - - - - 183, 266
Rules and orders of, - - - - - - - - - 251
Order of business in, - - - - - - - - - 259
Standing committees of, - - - - - - - - - 260
Select committees of, - - - - - - - - - 263
List of Senators and Officers, and Residence in Albany, - - 264, 265
Joint rules of Senate and Assembly, - - - - - - - 283
Senators, classification of, with residence and nearest post-office, - - 264
Sheriffs and County Clerks, 1844, - - - - - - - - 191
Sinking Funds of certain companies, - - - - - - - - 199
Standing committees of the Senate, - - - - - - - - 269
of the Assembly, - - - - - - - - 277
Statutes concerning applications to the Legislature, - - - - - 61
Stocks held by the Comptroller, - - - - - - - - 242, 244
Tolls on Canals, - - - - - - - - - - - 205, 219
Towns and counties in the State, - - - - - - - - 141

United States Constitution, ... 17
Senators, ... 175
Representatives in the 28th Congress, ... 177
Population of, ... 173
Deposite Fund, ... 198, 200
Valuation of real and personal estate, ... 345

1844—First Month, JANUARY, hath 31 days.

Full Moon	5d 0h 38m E.	New Moon	19d 1h 22m E.
Last Quarter	12 4 35 E.	First Quarter	27 7 35 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	mon	NEW YEAR. Earth in	7 31	4 29	3 35	sets.
2	tues	[perihelion.	7 31	4 29	4 03	4 33
3	wed	Battle Princeton 1777.	7 30	4 30	4 31	5 28
4	thur	Newton born 1642.	7 30	4 30	4 59	6 15
5	frid		7 30	4 30	5 26	7 01
6	satu	Epiphany.	7 29	4 31	5 53	rises.
7	G	1st Sun aft Epiphany.	7 29	4 31	6 19	7 21
8	mon	Battle N Orleans 1815.	7 28	4 32	6 45	8 30
9	tues		7 28	4 32	7 10	9 38
10	wed		7 27	4 33	7 35	10 50
11	thur	Dwight died 1817.	7 27	4 33	8 00	11 57
12	frid		7 26	4 34	8 24	morn.
13	satu	St Hilary.	7 25	4 35	8 47	1 10
14	G	2d Sun aft Epiphany.	7 24	4 36	9 09	2 21
15	mon		7 23	4 37	9 31	3 33
16	tues		7 22	4 38	9 52	4 40
17	wed	Franklin born 1706.	7 21	4 39	10 13	5 40
18	thur	Battle Cowpens 1781.	7 20	4 40	10 43	6 32
19	frid		7 19	4 41	10 52	sets.
20	satu	Sun enters Aquarius.	7 18	4 42	11 10	6 09
21	G	3d Sun aft Epiphany.	7 17	4 43	11 28	7 18
22	mon	Byron born 1788.	7 16	4 44	11 45	8 22
23	tues	Pitt died 1806.	7 15	4 45	12 01	9 26
24	wed		7 14	4 46	12 17	10 27
25	thur	Conversion St Paul.	7 13	4 47	12 21	11 28
26	frid	Stephen V Rensselaer	7 12	4 48	12 45	morn.
27	satu	[died 1839.	7 11	4 49	12 58	0 27
28	G	4th Sun aft Epiphany.	7 10	4 50	13 10	1 24
29	mon		7 9	4 51	13 21	2 20
30	tues	T Pickering died 18.9.	7 8	4 52	13 31	3 15
31	wed	Osceola died 1833.	7 7	4 53	13 41	4 05

1844—Second Month, FEBRUARY, hath 29 days.

Full Moon	4d 3h 46m M.	New Moon	18d 3h 49m M.
Last Quarter	14 0 25 M.	First Quarter	26 5 1 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon sets.
1	thur	Battle Brienne 1814.	7 7	4 53	13 50	4 53
2	frid	Purification B V M.	7 6	4 54	13 58	5 34
3	satu	Rogers burnt 1555.	7 5	4 55	14 05	6 12
4	G	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 3	4 57	14 11	rises.
5	mon		7 2	4 58	14 16	7 25
6	tues	Priestley died 1804.	7 1	4 59	14 21	8 36
7	wed	Anne Radcliff d. 1823.	6 59	5 1	14 25	9 47
8	thur		6 58	5 2	14 28	11 00
9	frid	Harrison born 1773.	6 57	5 3	14 30	morn.
10	satu		6 55	5 5	14 31	0 12
11	G	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 54	5 6	14 32	1 25
12	mon		6 53	5 7	14 33	2 32
13	tues	C Mather died 1728.	6 51	5 9	14 31	3 32
14	wed	Valentine's day.	6 50	5 10	14 29	4 26
15	thur	Galileo born 1564.	6 49	5 11	14 27	5 11
16	frid	Melancthon born 1497	6 47	5 13	14 24	5 49
17	satu	Treaty Ghent 1815.	6 46	5 14	14 21	6 19
18	G	Quinquagesima Sund.	6 44	5 16	14 16	sets.
19	mon	Vanini burnt 1619.	6 43	5 17	14 11	7 10
20	tues	Sun enters Pisces.	6 42	5 18	14 05	8 12
21	wed	Ash Wednesday.	6 40	5 20	13 59	9 14
22	thur	WASHINGTON b. 1732.	6 39	5 21	13 52	10 14
23	frid	Handel born 1684.	6 37	5 23	13 44	11 12
24	satu	St Matthias.	6 36	5 24	13 36	morn.
25	F	Quadragesima Sund.	6 34	5 26	13 26	0 10
26	mon		6 33	5 27	13 17	1 04
27	tues	Pestalozzi died 1827.	6 32	5 28	13 07	1 56
28	wed		6 30	5 30	12 56	2 43
29	thur		6 29	5 31	12 44	3 28

1844—Third Month, MARCH, hath 31 days.

Full Moon	4d 4h 6m E.	New Moon	18d 7h 21m E.
Last Quarter	11 8 23 M.	First Quarter	27 0 5 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon sets.
1	frid	St David.	6 28	5 32	12 32	4 08
2	satu	J Wesley died 1791.	6 27	5 33	12 20	4 41
3	F	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 25	5 35	12 07	4 13
4	mon	Champollion d. 1832.	6 24	5 36	11 54	5 44
5	tues	Charter Election in	6 22	5 38	11 39	rises.
6	wed	Rochester, Buffalo,	6 21	5 39	11 25	8 44
7	thur	Troy and Utica.	6 19	5 41	11 11	9 58
8	frid		6 18	5 42	10 56	11 13
9	satu		6 17	5 43	10 40	morn.
10	F	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 15	5 45	10 25	0 23
11	mon	West died 1820.	6 14	5 46	10 09	1 26
12	tues	Abbe Pradt died 1838.	6 12	5 48	9 52	2 23
13	wed		6 11	5 49	9 36	3 10
14	thur		6 9	5 51	9 19	3 49
15	frid	Jackson born 1767.	6 8	5 52	9 02	4 21
16	satu	Bowditch died 1838.	6 6	5 54	8 44	4 52
17	F	St Patrick.	6 5	5 55	8 27	5 19
18	mon		6 3	5 57	8 09	5 43
19	tues		6 2	5 58	7 51	sets.
20	wed	Sun enters Aries.	6 0	6 0	7 33	8 01
21	thur	Cranmer burnt 1556.	5 59	6 1	7 15	9 01
22	frid	Newton died 1727.	5 57	6 3	6 57	9 59
23	satu	Edwards died 1758.	5 56	6 4	6 39	10 54
24	F	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 54	6 6	6 20	11 48
25	mon	Annunciation BVM.	5 53	6 7	6 02	morn.
26	tues		5 51	6 9	5 43	0 37
27	wed		5 50	6 10	5 25	1 22
28	thur	C Wesley died 1788.	5 48	6 12	5 06	2 01
29	frid	Swedenborg died 1772.	5 47	6 13	4 48	2 36
30	satu		5 46	6 15	4 29	3 10
31	F	Palm Sunday.	5 44	6 16	4 10	3 40

1844—Fourth Month, APRIL, hath 30 days.

Full Moon	3d 2h 1m M.	New Moon	17d 11h 36m M.
Last Quarter	9 5 12 E.	First Quarter	25 3 21 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon sets.
1	mon	All Fools.	5 43	6 17	3 53	4 09
2	tues	Charter Election in	5 41	6 19	3 34	4 49
3	wed	Schenectady and	5 40	6 20	3 16	5 19
4	thur	Hudson.	5 38	6 22	2 58	rises.
5	frid	Good Friday.	5 37	6 23	2 41	10 06
6	satu		5 36	6 24	2 23	11 16
7	F	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 34	6 26	2 06	morn.
8	mon	Easter Monday.	5 33	6 27	1 49	0 15
9	tues	Charter Election in	5 31	6 29	1 22	1 07
10	wed	Albany, New-York	5 30	6 30	1 16	1 48
11	thur	and Brooklyn.	5 29	6 31	0 59	2 25
12	frid	Metastasio died 1782.	5 27	6 33	0 43	2 54
13	satu		5 26	6 34	0 28	3 19
14	F	Low Sunday.	5 24	6 36	0 12	3 47
15	mon		5 23	6 37	fast.	4 12
16	tues	Battle Culloden 1746	5 22	6 38	0 17	4 37
17	wed	Franklin died 1790.	5 20	6 40	0 31	5 05
18	thur		5 19	6 41	0 45	sets.
19	frid	Byron died 1824.	5 17	6 43	0 58	8 47
20	satu	Sun enters Taurus.	5 16	6 44	1 11	9 42
21	P	2d Sunday aft Easter.	5 15	6 45	1 24	10 31
22	mon	Dr Rush died 1813.	5 13	6 47	1 36	11 16
23	tues	St George.	5 12	6 48	1 48	11 59
24	wed	Defoe died 1731.	5 11	6 49	1 59	morn.
25	thur	St Mark.	5 9	6 51	2 10	0 35
26	frid	Hume born 1711.	5 8	6 52	2 20	1 08
27	satu	Monroe born 1758.	5 7	6 53	2 30	1 38
28	F	3d Sunday aft Easter.	5 5	6 55	2 39	2 07
29	mon		5 4	6 56	2 48	2 35
30	tues		5 3	6 57	2 56	3 06

1844—Fifth Month, MAY, hath 31 days.

Full Moon	2d 10h 20m M.	New Moon	17d 3h 57m M.
Last Quarter	9 3 25 M.	First Quarter	25 2 34 M.

Full Moon 31d 5h 51m E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon sets.
1	wed	Sts Philip and James.	5 2	6 58	3 04	3 39
2	thur		5 0	7 0	3 11	4 18
3	frid	Battle Lutzen 1813.	4 59	7 1	3 19	rises.
4	satu	Bonaparte died 1821.	4 58	7 2	3 24	10 01
5	F	4th Sunday aft Easter.	4 57	7 3	3 30	10 58
6	mon	St John Evangelist.	4 56	7 4	3 35	11 45
7	tues		4 54	7 6	3 39	morn.
8	wed	Gen Stark died 1822.	4 53	7 7	3 43	0 24
9	thur		4 52	7 8	3 46	0 56
10	frid		4 51	7 9	3 49	1 25
11	satu	America discov 1492.	4 50	7 10	3 51	1 51
12	F	Rogation Sunday.	4 49	7 11	3 53	2 17
13	mon		4 48	7 12	3 54	2 41
14	tues		4 47	7 13	3 54	3 07
15	wed	Cuvier died 1832.	4 46	7 14	3 54	3 37
16	thur	Holy Thursday.	4 45	7 15	3 53	4 09
17	frid	John Jay died 1829.	4 44	7 16	3 51	sets.
18	satu		4 43	7 17	3 49	8 28
19	F	Sunday aft Ascension.	4 42	7 18	3 47	9 15
20	mon	Lafayette died 1834.	4 41	7 19	3 44	9 58
21	tues	Sun enters Gemini.	4 40	7 20	3 40	10 36
22	wed	Pope born 1688.	4 39	7 21	3 36	11 10
23	thur	Copernicus died 1543.	4 38	7 22	3 31	11 49
24	frid	Victoria born 1819.	4 37	7 23	3 26	morn.
25	satu	Paley died 1805.	4 36	7 24	3 20	0 07
26	F	Whitsunday.	4 35	7 25	3 14	0 35
27	mon	Calvin died 1564.	4 35	7 25	3 07	1 04
28	tues		4 34	7 26	3 01	1 34
29	wed	Davy died 1829.	4 33	7 27	2 53	2 09
30	thur	Voltaire died 1778.	4 32	7 28	2 45	2 50
31	frid	Moon eclips. invisible.	4 32	7 28	2 37	3 40

1844—Sixth Month, JUNE, hath 30 days.

Last Quarter	7d 3h 33m E.	First Quarter	23d 10h 28m M.
New Moon	15 7 30 E.	Full Moon	30 1 21 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon sets.
1	satu		4 31	7 29	2 28	rises.
2	F	Trinity Sunday.	4 30	7 30	2 19	9 35
3	mon		4 30	7 30	2 10	10 19
4	tues		4 29	7 31	2 00	10 54
5	wed	St Barnabas.	4 29	7 31	1 50	11 26
6	thur	Bentham died 1832.	4 28	7 32	1 39	11 53
7	frid		4 28	7 32	1 28	morn.
8	satu		4 27	7 33	1 17	0 20
9	F	1st Sund aft Trinity.	4 26	7 34	1 05	0 44
10	mon		4 26	8 34	0 53	1 11
11	tues	St Barnabas.	4 26	7 34	0 41	1 39
12	wed		4 26	7 34	0 29	2 11
13	thur		4 25	7 35	0 17	2 46
14	frid	B Arnold died 1801.	4 25	7 35	slow.	3 26
15	satu	Sun eclipsed invisible.	4 25	7 35	0 09	4 14
16	F	2d Sund aft Trinity.	4 25	7 35	0 21	sets.
17	mon	Bat Bunkerhill 1775.	4 25	7 35	0 34	8 37
18	tues	Battle Waterloo 1815	4 24	7 36	0 47	9 11
19	wed		4 24	7 36	1 00	9 43
20	thur	William IV died 1837.	4 24	7 36	1 13	10 12
21	frid	Sun enters Cancer.	4 24	7 36	1 26	10 39
22	satu		4 24	7 36	1 39	11 06
23	F	3d Sund aft Trinity.	4 24	7 36	1 52	11 36
24	mon	St John Baptist.	4 24	7 36	2 05	morn.
25	tues		4 24	7 36	2 18	0 06
26	wed	George IV died 1830.	4 25	7 35	2 30	0 44
27	thur		4 25	7 35	2 43	1 29
28	frid	Battle Monmouth 1778	4 25	7 35	2 55	2 21
29	satu	St Peter.	4 25	7 35	3 07	3 24
30	F	4th Sund aft Trinity.	4 25	7 35	3 19	4 34

1844—Seventh Month, JULY, hath 31 days.

Last Quarter	7d 5h 54m M.	First Quarter	22d 4h 17m E.
New Moon	15 9 17 M.	Full Moon	29 9 37 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon sets.
1	mon	Earth in aphelion.	4 26	7 34	3 30	rises.
2	tues	Visitation B V M.	4 26	7 34	3 41	9 25
3	wed		4 26	7 32	3 52	9 54
4	thur	INDEPENDENCE.	4 27	7 34	4 02	10 20
5	frid	Battle Chippewa 1815.	4 27	7 33	4 14	10 48
6	satu	Marshall died 1834.	4 28	7 32	4 24	11 13
7	F	5th Sund aft Trinity.	4 28	7 32	4 33	11 42
8	mon	Bat Ticonderoga 1758.	4 29	7 31	4 43	morn.
9	tues	Braddock defeat 1755.	4 29	7 31	4 52	0 12
10	wed	Columbus born 1447.	4 30	7 30	5 01	0 45
11	thur	J Q Adams born 1767.	4 30	7 30	5 09	1 25
12	frid	Erasmus died 1536.	4 31	7 29	5 17	2 09
13	satu	Battle Boyne 1690.	4 32	7 28	5 24	2 59
14	F	6th Sund aft Trinity.	4 32	7 28	5 31	3 55
15	mon	St Swithin.	4 33	7 27	5 37	sets.
16	tues		4 34	7 26	5 41	7 45
17	wed	Watts born 1674.	4 35	7 25	5 48	8 17
18	thur		4 35	7 25	5 53	8 43
19	frid	Iturbide shot 1824.	4 36	7 24	5 58	9 12
20	satu	St Margaret.	4 37	7 23	6 01	9 40
21	F	7th Sund aft Trinity.	4 38	7 22	6 05	10 11
22	mon	Sun enters Leo.	4 39	7 21	6 07	10 44
23	tues		4 40	7 20	6 09	11 24
24	wed		4 41	7 19	6 10	morn.
25	thur	St James.	4 42	7 18	6 11	0 12
26	frid	Coleridge died 1834.	4 43	7 17	6 11	1 09
27	satu	Bolivar born 1783.	4 44	7 16	6 11	2 14
28	F	8th Sund aft Trinity.	4 45	7 15	6 10	3 24
29	mon		4 46	7 14	6 08	4 38
30	tues	Penn died 1718.	4 47	7 13	6 06	rises.
31	wed		4 48	7 12	6 03	8 22

1844—Eighth Month, AUGUST, hath 31 days.

Last Quarter	5d 10h 30m E.	First Quarter	20d 9h 20m E.
New Moon	13 9 36 E.	Full Moon	27 7 38 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	thur	Lammas day.	4 49	7 11	6 00	8 49
2	frid		4 50	7 10	5 56	9 15
3	satu	Arkwright died 1792.	4 51	7 9	5 51	9 43
4	F	9th Sund aft Trinity.	4 52	7 8	5 46	10 13
5	mon		4 53	7 7	5 40	10 45
6	tues	Transfiguration.	4 55	7 5	5 34	11 17
7	wed		4 56	7 4	5 27	morn.
8	thur		4 57	7 3	5 19	0 04
9	frid		4 58	7 2	5 11	0 52
10	satu	St Lawrence.	5 59	7 1	5 03	1 45
11	F	10th Sund aft Trinity.	5 1	6 59	4 52	2 43
12	mon	George IV born 1765.	5 2	6 58	4 44	3 44
13	tues		5 3	6 57	4 33	4 49
14	wed		5 4	6 56	4 22	sets.
15	thur	Assumption B V M.	5 6	6 54	4 11	7 15
16	frid	Bat Bennington 1777.	5 7	6 53	3 59	7 45
17	satu	Bat Smolensko 1812.	5 8	6 52	3 47	8 13
18	F	11th Sund aft Trinity.	5 9	6 51	3 33	8 48
19	mon		5 11	6 49	3 20	9 25
20	tues		5 12	6 48	3 06	10 10
21	wed		5 13	6 47	2 52	11 04
22	thur	Sun enters Virgo.	5 15	6 45	2 37	morn.
23	frid		5 16	6 44	2 22	0 04
24	satu	St Bartholomew.	5 17	6 43	2 06	1 10
25	F	12th Sund aft Trinity.	5 19	6 41	1 50	2 21
26	mon	Dr A Clarke died 1832.	5 20	6 40	1 33	3 32
27	tues		5 22	6 38	1 16	4 42
28	wed	St Augustine.	5 23	6 37	0 58	rises.
29	thur	John Baptist beheaded	5 24	6 36	0 41	7 17
30	frid	Paley born 1743.	5 26	6 34	0 22	7 44
31	satu	Bunyan died 1688.	5 27	6 33	fast.	8 13

1844—Ninth Month, SEPTEMBER, hath 30 days.

Last Quarter	4d 4h 47m E.	First Quarter	19d 2h 56m M.
New Moon	12 8 20 M.	Full Moon	26 8 17 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	F	13th Sund aft Trinity.	5 28	6 32	0 15	8 41
2	mon	London burnt 1666.	5 30	6 30	0 34	9 20
3	tues	Cromwell died 1658.	5 31	6 29	0 53	9 59
4	wed		5 33	6 27	1 13	10 45
5	thur		5 34	6 26	1 32	11 36
6	frid	Lafayette born 1757.	5 36	6 24	1 52	morn.
7	satu		5 37	6 23	2 12	0 31
8	F	14th Sund aft Trinity.	5 38	6 22	2 33	1 30
9	mon	8] Nativity B V M.	5 40	6 20	2 53	2 33
10	tues		5 41	6 19	3 14	3 38
11	wed	Bat Plattsburgh 1814	5 43	6 17	3 34	4 46
12	thur		5 44	6 16	3 55	sets.
13	frid	Battle Quebec 1759.	5 46	6 14	4 16	6 13
14	satu	Burr died 1836.	5 47	6 13	4 37	6 47
15	F	15th Sund aft Trinity.	5 49	6 11	4 58	7 25
16	mon		5 50	6 10	5 19	8 08
17	tues	St Lambert.	5 51	6 9	5 40	9 00
18	wed		5 53	6 7	6 01	9 59
19	thur	Battle Stillwater 1777.	5 54	6 6	6 22	11 03
20	frid	Carroll born 1737.	5 56	6 4	6 43	morn.
21	satu	St Matthew.	5 57	6 3	7 04	0 12
22	F	16th Sund aft Trinity.	5 59	6 1	7 25	1 21
23	mon	Sun enters Libra.	6 0	6 0	7 46	2 29
24	tues		6 2	5 58	8 08	3 36
25	wed		6 3	5 57	8 27	4 42
26	thur	St Cyprian.	6 5	5 55	8 48	5 47
27	frid		6 6	5 54	9 08	rises.
28	satu		6 7	5 53	9 28	6 43
29	F	17th Sund aft Trinity.	6 9	5 51	9 47	7 19
30	mon	St Jerome.	6 10	5 50	10 07	7 57

1844—Tenth Month, OCTOBER, hath 31 days.

Last Quarter	4d 11h 33m M.	First Quarter	18d 10h 20m M.
New Moon	11 6 27 E.	Full Moon	26 0 9 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	tues	P Corneille died 1684.	6 12	5 48	10 26	8 40
2	wed	Andre executed 1780.	6 13	5 47	10 45	9 28
3	thur		6 15	5 45	11 03	10 20
4	frid		6 16	5 44	11 22	11 17
5	satu	Battle Thames 1813.	6 18	5 42	11 39	morn.
6	F	18th Sund aft Trinity.	6 19	5 41	11 57	0 17
7	mon	Zimmerman died 1795.	6 21	5 39	12 14	1 20
8	tues	Hancock died 1793.	6 22	5 38	12 30	2 24
9	wed	St Denis.	6 23	5 37	12 46	3 32
10	thur	West born 1738.	6 25	5 35	13 02	4 42
11	frid	America discov 1492.	6 26	5 34	13 17	5 54
12	satu	Canova died 1822.	6 28	5 32	13 32	sets.
13	F	19th Sund aft Trinity.	6 29	5 31	13 46	6 02
14	mon	Battle Jena 1806.	6 31	5 29	14 00	7 03
15	tues		6 32	5 28	14 13	7 51
16	wed	L E L died 1838.	6 34	5 26	14 25	8 55
17	thur	16] Burgoyne sur 1777.	6 35	5 25	14 37	10 04
18	frid	St Luke.	6 36	5 24	14 49	11 14
19	satu	Cornwallis sur 1781.	6 38	5 22	14 59	morn.
20	F	20th Sund aft Trinity.	6 39	5 21	15 10	0 22
21	mon	Sun enters Scorpio.	6 41	5 19	15 19	1 29
22	tues		6 42	5 18	15 28	2 34
23	wed		6 44	5 16	15 36	3 37
24	thur	Tych Brahe died 1601.	6 45	5 15	15 44	4 39
25	frid	St Crispin.	6 46	5 14	15 51	5 41
26	satu		6 48	5 12	15 57	6 40
27	F	21st Sund aft Trinity.	6 49	5 11	16 02	rises.
28	mon	Sts Simon and Jude.	6 50	5 10	16 07	6 35
29	tues		6 52	5 8	16 10	7 23
30	wed	J Adams born 1735.	6 53	5 7	16 14	8 12
31	thur		6 54	5 6	16 16	9 08

1844—Eleventh Month, NOVEMBER, hath 30 days.

Last Quarter	3d 5h 23m M.	First Quarter	16d 8h 35m E.
New Moon	10 4 40 M.	Full Moon	24 6 46 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	frid	All Saints.	6 56	5 4	16 17	10 06
2	satu	All Souls.	6 57	5 3	16 18	11 07
3	F	22d Sund aft Trinity.	6 58	5 2	16 18	morn.
4	mon		6 0	5 0	16 17	0 09
5	tues	General Election in	7 1	4 59	16 15	1 13
6	wed	New-York.	7 2	4 58	16 12	2 19
7	thur	Bat Tippecanoe 1811.	7 3	4 57	16 08	3 28
8	frid		7 5	4 55	16 04	4 41
9	satu	Montreal taken 1775.	7 6	4 54	15 59	5 56
10	F	Sun eclipsed invisible.	7 7	4 53	15 53	sets.
11	mon	St Martin.	7 8	4 52	15 46	5 34
12	tues		7 10	4 50	15 38	6 38
13	wed	Curran died 1817.	7 11	4 49	15 29	7 49
14	thur	Carroll died 1832.	7 12	4 48	15 20	9 01
15	frid	Witherspoon d. 1794.	7 13	4 47	15 09	10 12
16	satu	Ferguson died 1776.	7 14	4 46	14 58	11 21
17	F	Moon eclipsed visible.	7 15	4 45	14 46	morn.
18	mon		7 16	4 44	14 33	0 27
19	tues		7 17	4 43	14 20	1 31
20	wed	Tarleton defeat 1780.	7 18	4 42	14 05	2 29
21	thur	Sun enters Sagittarius.	7 19	4 41	13 50	3 34
22	frid	St Cecilia.	7 20	4 40	13 34	4 32
23	satu	St Clement.	7 21	4 39	13 17	5 32
24	F	25th Sund aft Trinity.	7 22	4 38	13 00	6 28
25	mon	New-York evac 1783.	7 23	4 37	12 42	rises.
26	tues		7 24	4 36	12 23	6 08
27	wed	Battle Berezina 1812.	7 25	4 35	12 03	7 01
28	thur		7 26	4 34	11 42	7 58
29	frid	Wolsey died 1530.	7 27	4 33	11 21	8 58
30	satu	St Andrew.	7 27	4 33	10 59	9 57

1844—Twelfth Month, DECEMBER, hath 31 days.

Last Quarter	2d	9h	12m	E.	First Quarter	16d 10h 26m	M.
New Moon	9	3	17	E.	Full Moon	24 2 33	E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	F	Advent Sunday.	7 28	4 32	10 37	11 00
2	mon	Battle Austerlitz 1805.	7 29	4 31	10 14	morn.
3	tues		7 29	4 31	9 50	0 03
4	wed	Richelieu died 1624.	7 29	4 30	9 25	1 08
5	thur	Mozart died 1792.	7 30	4 30	9 00	2 16
6	frid	St Nicholas.	7 31	4 29	8 35	3 28
7	satu		7 31	4 29	8 09	4 41
8	F	2d Sunday in Advent.	7 32	4 28	7 42	5 53
9	mon	Sun eclipsed visible.	7 32	4 28	7 15	7 05
10	tues	8] Conception B V M.	7 33	4 27	6 48	sets.
11	wed	Gay died 1782.	7 33	4 27	6 20	6 37
12	thur		7 34	4 26	5 51	7 51
13	frid	Johnson died 1784.	7 34	4 26	5 23	9 03
14	satu	Washington died 1799.	7 35	4 25	4 54	10 03
15	F	3d Sunday in Advent.	7 35	4 25	4 25	11 20
16	mon	New-York fire 1835.	7 35	4 25	3 56	morn.
17	tues	Bolivar died 1830.	7 35	4 25	3 26	0 25
18	wed		7 36	4 24	2 56	1 26
19	thur		7 36	4 24	2 27	2 27
20	frid	Sun ent Capricornus.	7 36	4 24	1 57	3 26
21	satu	St Thomas.	7 36	4 24	1 27	4 23
22	F	4th Sunday in Advent.	7 36	4 24	0 57	5 16
23	mon		7 36	4 24	0 27	6 07
24	tues		7 36	4 24	slow.	6 55
25	wed	CHRISTMAS.	7 36	4 24	0 33	rises.
26	thur	St Stephen.	7 35	4 25	1 02	6 51
27	frid	St John Evangelist.	7 35	4 25	1 32	7 50
28	satu	Innocents.	7 35	4 25	2 01	8 51
29	F	1st Sun aft Christmas.	7 34	4 26	2 31	9 54
30	mon		7 34	4 26	3 00	10 58
31	tues	St Sylvester.	7 34	4 26	3 28	morn.

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Preamble.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—SECTION 1.

Of the legislative power.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION 2.

Of the house of representatives.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Ib.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Of the house of representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New-York, six; New-Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North-Carolina, five; South-Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

Ib.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Ib.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3.

Of the senate.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Ib.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies

happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Of the senate.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

Ib.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Ib.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

Ib.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Ib.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4.

Manner of electing members.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

Congress to assemble annually.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

Powers. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Ib. 2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Ib. 3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Ib. 4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

Compensation, &c. of members. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Ib. 2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Manner of passing bills, &c.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Ib.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Ib.

SECTION 8.

The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but Powers of Congress.

all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Powers of congress.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and, Powers of congress.

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. Limitation of the powers of congress.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Limitation of the powers of congress.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SECTION 10.

Limitation of the powers of the individual states.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

Ib.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION 1.

Executive power.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Manner of electing.

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person

holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. Manner of electing.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty- Who eligible.

five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

When the president's powers devolve on vice-president.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

President's compensation.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

Oath.

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

Powers and duties.

1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other pub-

lic ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill any vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session. Powers and duties

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States. Ib.

SECTION 4.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Officers how removed.

ARTICLE III.—SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Of the judiciary.

SECTION 2.

Of the judiciary. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of supreme court. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

Of trials for crimes 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

Of treason 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof. State acts.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Privileges of citizens

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. Fugitives.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress. New states.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state. Territorial and other property.

SECTION 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and Guarantee of protection, &c.

shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Supreme law of the land.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges, in every state, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but

No religious test.

no religious test shall ever be required as a qualifica-

tion to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states. 1 vol. Laws of U. S. p. 72.]

[The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8th Wendell's Reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 4th of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction and abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which

articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely :]

ARTICLE 1.

Free exercise of religion, &c.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 2.

Right to bear arms

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE 3.

No soldier to be billeted, &c.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 4.

Unreasonable searches prohibited.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 5.

Criminal proceedings.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE 6.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. Mode of trial.

ARTICLE 7.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. Right of trial by jury.

ARTICLE 8.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. Bail, fines.

ARTICLE 9.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. Rights not enumerated.

ARTICLE 10.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. Powers reserved.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, 1st vol. p. 73, as article 11.]

ARTICLE 11.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States Limitation of the judicial power.

by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.]

ARTICLE 12.

Election of president.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. Vice-president.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

[In the edition of the Laws of the U. S. before referrrd to, there is an amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, or presents, offices, &c. from foreign nations. But, by a message of the president of the United States, of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, it appears that this amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv. of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th Congress, No. 76.]

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

WE, the People of the State of New-York, acknowledging with gratitude the grace and beneficence of God, in permitting us to make choice of our form of government, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE FIRST.

Legislative power.

SEC. I. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Senate, number of.

SEC. II. The senate shall consist of thirty-two members. The senators shall be chosen for four years, and shall be freeholders. The assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be annually elected.

Assembly, number of.

Powers of each house.

SEC. III. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. Each house shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president, when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

Journals to be kept, &c.

SEC. IV. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as

may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

State divided into 8 senatorial districts.

SEC. V. The state shall be divided into eight districts, to be called senate districts, each of which shall choose four senators.

No. 1. The first district shall consist of the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond and New-York.

No. 2. The second district shall consist of the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

No. 3. The third district shall consist of the counties of Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie and Schenectady.

No. 4. The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence.

No. 5. The fifth district shall consist of the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis and Jefferson.

No. 6. The sixth district shall consist of the counties of Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Cortland, Tompkins and Tioga.

No. 7. The seventh district shall consist of the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Ontario.

No. 8. The eight district shall consist of the counties of Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

Senate to be divided into classes by lot.

As soon as the senate shall meet, after the first election to be held in pursuance to this constitution, they shall cause the senators to be divided by lot, into four classes, of eight in each, so that every district shall have one senator of each class; the classes to be numbered one, two, three and four. And the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the first year; of the second class, at the end of the second year; of the third class, at the end of the third year; of the fourth class at the end of the fourth year; in order that one senator be annually elected in each senate district.

Census to be taken in 1825; and every ten years.

SEC. VI. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the state shall be taken, under the direction of the legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, paupers, and persons of color not taxed: and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district.

Districts to be altered.

Members of assembly chosen by counties to be apportioned.

SEC. VII. The members of the assembly shall be chosen by counties, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of the state, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, paupers, and persons of color not taxed. An apportionment of members of assembly shall be made by the legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration; and when made, shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken. But an apportionment of members of the assembly shall be made by the present legislature, according to the last enumeration taken under the authority of the United States, as nearly as may be. Every county heretofore established, and separately organized, shall always be entitled to one member of the assembly; and no new county shall hereafter be erected, unless its population shall entitle it to a member.

Each county entitled to one member.

Bills may originate in either house.

SEC. VIII. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature; and all bills passed by one house, may be amended by the other.

Pay of members.

SEC. IX. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services, a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no increase of the compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made. And no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of the members of the legislature beyond the sum of three dollars a day.

No member to receive an appointment.

SEC. X. No member of the legislature shall receive any civil appointment from the governor and senate, or from the legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Persons disqualified from being members.

SEC. XI. No person being a member of congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the legislature. And if any person shall, while a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Bills to be presented to the governor for signature. If returned by him with objections, how disposed of.

SEC. XII. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and assembly, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Bills to be returned within ten days.

Certain officers may be removed by joint resolution.

SEC. XIII. All officers holding their offices during good behavior, may be removed by joint resolution of the two houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the assembly, and a majority of all the members elected to the senate, concur therein.

Legislature when to meet.

SEC. XIV. The political year shall begin on the first day of January; and the legislature shall every year

assemble on the first Tuesday of January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Time of election fixed.

SEC. XV. The next election for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and members of assembly shall commence on the first Monday of November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and all subsequent elections shall be held at such time, in the month of October or November, as the legislature shall by law provide.

Officers to hold places till 1st Jan. 1823.

SEC. XVI. The governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and members of assembly, first elected under this constitution, shall enter on the duties of their respective offices, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and members of assembly, now in office, shall continue to hold the same until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and no longer.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Qualifications of electors.

SEC. I. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the town or county where he may offer his vote; and shall have, within the year next preceding the election, paid a tax to the state or county, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall by law be exempted from taxation; or being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed, within that year, military duty in the militia of this state; or who shall be exempted from performing military duty in consequence of being a fireman in any city, town or village, in this state: And also every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been, for three years next preceding such election, an inhabitant of this state, and for the last year, a resident in the town or county where he may offer his vote; and shall have been within the last year, assessed to labor on the public highways, and shall have performed the labor, or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law; shall be entitled to vote in the

town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this state, and for one year next preceding any election, shall be seised and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon; and shall have been actually rated, and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at any such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seised and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Freehold required for man of color.

Persons excluded from right of suffrage

SEC. II. Laws may be passed, excluding from the right of suffrage, persons who have been or may be convicted of infamous crimes.

Laws to be passed.

SEC. III. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Election to be by ballot.

SEC. IV. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Executive power how vested.

SEC. I. The executive power shall be vested in a governor. He shall hold his office for two years; and a lieutenant-governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term.

Requisite qualifications of the governor.

SEC. II. No person except a native citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not be a freeholder, and shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been for five years a resident within this state; unless he shall have been absent during that time on public business of the United States, or of this state.

Time and manner of electing governor and lieutenant governor.

SEC. III. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, shall be elected; but in case two or

more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or for lieutenant-governor, the two houses of the legislature shall, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant-governor.

Duties and power of governor.

SEC. IV. The governor shall be general and commander-in-chief of the militia, and admiral of the navy of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature, (or the senate only,) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the legislature at every session, the condition of the state; and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

His compensation.

Pardoning power vested in the governor.

SEC. V. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment. Upon convictions for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting; when the legislature shall either pardon or direct the execution of the criminal, or grant a further reprieve.

Powers of governor devolve on the lieut. governor.

SEC. VI. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the state.

Lt. gov. to be president of the senate.

SEC. VII. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote

To act as gov. in certain cases.

therein. If, during a vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the president of the senate shall act as governor, until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

Manner of choosing or appointing militia officers.

SEC. I. Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers, shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments and separate battallions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions. Brigadier-generals, by the field-officers of their respective brigades. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint the staff-officers of their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions.

Officers to be appointed by the governor and senate.

SEC. II. The governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the senate, appoint all major-generals, brigade inspectors and chiefs of the staff departments, except the adjutant-general and commissary-general; the adjutant-general shall be appointed by the governor.

Election of militia officers.

SEC. III. The legislature shall, by law, direct the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their election to the governor.

Officers how commissioned.

SEC. IV. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the governor; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office, unless by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor; stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions subject to removal as before provided.

Election of militia officers may be abolished.

SEC. V. In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers, hereby directed, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the legislature may abolish the same, and provide by law

for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein.

State officers how elected.

SEC. VI. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, surveyor-general, and commissary-general, shall be appointed as follows: The senate and assembly shall each openly nominate one person for the said offices respectively, after which, they shall meet together, and if they shall agree in their nominations, the person so nominated shall be appointed to the office for which he shall be nominated. If they shall disagree, the appointment shall be made by the joint ballot of the senators and members of assembly. The treasurer shall be chosen annually. The secretary of state, comptroller, attorney-general, surveyor-general and commissary-general, shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly.

Terms of office.

Officers to be appointed by governor and senate.

SEC. VII. The governor shall nominate, by message in writing, and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint all judicial officers except justices of the peace; who shall be appointed in the manner following, that is to say: The board of supervisors in every county in this state, shall, at such times as the legislature may direct, meet together; and they, or a majority of them so assembled, shall nominate so many persons as shall be equal to the number of justices of the peace to be appointed in the several towns in the respective counties. And the judges of the respective county courts, or a majority of them, shall also meet and nominate a like number of persons; and it shall be the duty of the said board of supervisors, and judges of county courts, to compare such nominations, at such time and place as the legislature may direct; and if, on such comparison, the said boards of supervisors and judges of county courts shall agree in their nominations, in all, or in part, they shall file a certificate of the nominations in which they shall agree, in the office of the clerk of the county; and the person or persons named in such certificates, shall be justices of the peace; and in case of disagreement in the whole, or in part, it shall be the farther duty of the said boards of

Justices of peace how appointed.

supervisors and judges respectively, to transmit their said nominations, so far as they disagree in the same, to the governor, who shall select from the said nominations, and appoint so many justices of the peace as shall be requisite to fill the vacancies. Every person appointed a justice of the peace, shall hold his office for four years, unless removed by the county court, for causes particularly assigned by the judges of the said court; and no justice of the peace shall be removed, until he shall have notice of the charges made against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Term of office; how removed.

Sheriffs, clerks of counties, and register and clerk of N. Y.

SEC. VIII. Sheriffs, and clerks of counties, including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff; and the governor may remove any such sheriff, clerk or register, at any time within the three years for which he shall be elected, giving to such sheriff, clerk or register a copy of the charge against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence, before any removal shall be made.

Sheriffs how removed.

Clerks of courts and district attorneys.

SEC. X. The clerks of courts, except those clerks whose appointment is provided for in the preceding section, shall be appointed by the courts of which they respectively are clerks; and district attorneys by the county courts. Clerks of courts, and district attorneys, shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by the courts appointing them.

Mayors.

SEC. IX. The mayors of all the cities in this state, shall be appointed annually, by the common councils of the respective cities.

Coroners.

SEC. XI. So many coroners as the legislature may direct, not exceeding four in each county, shall be

elected in the same manner as sheriffs, and shall hold their offices for the same term, and be removable in like manner.

Chancery officers.

SEC. XII. The governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the senate appoint, masters and examiners in chancery; who shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor. The registers and assistant registers shall be appointed by the chancellor, and hold their offices during his pleasure.

Clerks of oyer and terminer in N. York.

SEC. XIII. The clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, and general sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New-York, shall be appointed by the court of general sessions of the peace in said city, and hold his office during the pleasure of the said court; and such clerks and other officers of courts, whose appointment is not herein provided for, shall be appointed by the several courts, or by the governor with the consent of the senate, as may be directed by law.

Justices and clerks in N. York.

SEC. XIV. The special justices, and the assistant justices, and their clerks, in the city of New-York, shall be appointed by the common council of the said city; and shall hold their offices for the same term that the justices of the peace in the other counties in the state hold their offices, and shall be removed in like manner.

Officers how chosen.

SEC. XV. All officers heretofore elective by the people, shall continue to be elected; and all other officers whose appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as may by law be directed.

Duration of office

SEC. XVI. Where the duration of any office is not prescribed by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Court of impeachments and correction of errors.

SEC. I. The court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, shall consist of the president of the senate, the senators, the chancellor, and the justices of the supreme court, or the major part of them; but when an impeachment shall be prosecuted against the chancellor, or any justice of the supreme court, the person so impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office, until his acquittal; and when an appeal from a decree in chancery shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court of the reasons for his decree, but shall have no voice in the final sentence; and when a writ of error shall be brought on a judgment of the supreme court, the justices of that court shall assign the reason for their judgment, but shall not have a voice for its affirmance or reversal.

Power of impeaching.

SEC. II. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for mal and corrupt practices in office, and for high crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than the removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this state; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Chancellor, &c.

SEC. III. The chancellor and justices of the supreme court shall hold their offices during good behavior, or until they shall attain the age of sixty years.

Supreme court

SEC. IV. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two justices, any of whom may hold the court.

District courts and

SEC. V. The state shall be divided by law, into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four nor

exceeding eight, subject to alteration by the legislature, from time to time, as the public good may require; for each of which, a circuit judge shall be appointed in the same manner, and hold his office by the same tenure, as the justices of the supreme court; and who shall possess the powers of a jnstice of the supreme court at chambers, and in the trial of issues joined in the supreme court, and in courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery. And such equity powers may be vested in the said circuit judges, or in the county courts, or in such other subordinate courts as the legislature may by law direct, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor. circuit jndges.

SEC. VI. Judges of the county courts, and recorders of cities, shall hold their offices for five years, but may be removed by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor, for causes to be stated in the recommendation. Judges of county courts.

SEC. VII. Neither the chancellor, nor justices of the supreme court, nor any circuit judges, shall hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any elective office, given by the legislature or the people, for the chancellor, or a justice of the supreme court or circuit judge, during his continuance in his judicial office, shall be void. Chancellor nor judges to hold any other office.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

SEC. I. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may by law be exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: Oath of office prescribed.

I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

SEC. I. No member of this state shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by jury.

SEC. II. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever; and no new court shall be instituted, but such as shall proceed according to the course of the common law, except such courts of equity as the legislature is herein authorized to establish.

Religious liberty.

SEC. III. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious professions and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this state to all mankind; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace, or safety of this state.

Clergymen.

SEC. IV. *And whereas* the ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God and the cure of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatsoever, shall at any time hereafter, under any pretence, or description whatever, be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this state.

Militia.

SEC. V. The militia of this state shall, at all times hereafter, be armed or disciplined, and in readiness for service; but all such inhabitants of this state, of any religious denomination whatever, as, from scruples of conscience, may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, by paying to the state an equivalent in money; and the legislature shall provide by law for the collection of such equivalent, to be estimated according to the expense, in time and money, of an ordinary able-bodied militiaman.

Writ of habeas corpus.

SEC. VI. The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of

rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Grand jury.

SEC. VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except, in cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia, when in actual service; and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep, with the consent of congress, in time of peace, and in case of petit larceny, under the regulation of the legislature;) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury; and in every trial on impeachment or indictment, the party accused shall be allowed counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Freedom of speech and of the press.

SEC. VIII. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Two-third bills.

SEC. IX. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes, or creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate.

Common school fund.

SEC. X. The proceeds of all lands belonging to this state, except such parts thereof as may be reserved or appropriated to public use, or ceded to the United States, which shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, ogether with the fund denominated the common school

fund, shall be and remain a perpetual fund; the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of common schools throughout this state. Rates of toll, not less than those agreed to by the canal commissioners, and set forth in their report to the legislature on the twelfth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall be imposed upon and collected from all parts of the navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean, which now are or hereafter shall be made and completed: And the said tolls, together with the duties on the manufacture of all salt, as established by the act of the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; and the duties on goods sold at auction, excepting therefrom the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars, otherwise appropriated by the said act; and the amount of the revenue established by the act of the legislature of the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in lieu of the tax upon steam-boat passengers; shall be and remain inviolably appropriated and applied to the completion of such navigable communications, and to the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the capital of the money already borrowed, or which hereafter shall be borrowed, to make and complete the same. And neither the rates of toll on the said navigable communications; nor the duties on the manufacture of salt aforesaid; nor the duty on goods sold at auction, as established by the act of the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; nor the amount of the revenue established by the act of March the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in lieu of the tax upon steam-boat passengers; shall be reduced or diverted, at any time before the full and complete payment of the principal and interest of the money borrowed, or to be borrowed as aforesaid. And the legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs belonging to this state, nor the land contiguous thereto, which may be necessary or convenient for their use, nor the said navigable communications, or any part or

Rates of toll.

Canal tolls.

Salt springs.

section thereof; but the same shall be and remain the property of this state.

Lotteries.

SEC. XI. No lottery shall hereafter be authorized in this state; and the legislature shall pass laws to prevent the sale of all lottery tickets within this state, except in lotteries already provided for by law.

Sale of lands.

SEC. XII. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this state, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians in this state, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the legislature.

Old colony laws.

SEC. XIII. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the congress of the said colony, and of the convention of the state of New-York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the legislature of this state, as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations as the legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to the constitution, are hereby abrogated.

Grants of land since 1775.

SEC. XVI. All grants of land within this state, made by the king of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void.

Prior grants.

But nothing contained in this constitution shall affect any grants of land within this state, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors; or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this state or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligations of any debts contracted by the state, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any

other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

Amendments.

SEC. I. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution, may be proposed in the senate or assembly: and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution.

ARTICLE NINTH.

Constitution goes into operation.

SEC. I. This constitution shall be in force from the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. But all those parts of the same which relate to the right of suffrage; the division of the state into senate districts; the number of members of the assembly to be elected in pursuance of this constitution; the apportionment of members of assembly; the election hereby directed to commence on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; the continuance of the members of the present legislature in office until the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and the prohibition against authorizing lotteries; the prohibition against appropriating the public moneys or pro-

perty for local or private purposes, or creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate, without the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature, shall be in force and take effect from the last day of February next. The members of the present legislature shall, on the first Monday of March next, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support this constitution, so far as the same shall then be in force. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, and coroners, shall be elected at the election hereby directed to commence on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; but they shall not enter on the duties of their office before the first day of January then next following. The commissions of all persons holding civil offices on the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, shall expire on that day; but the officers then in commission, may respectively continue to hold their said offices until new appointments or elections shall take place under this constitution. Commissions.

SEC. II. The existing laws relative to the manner of notifying, holding und conducting elections, making returns and canvassing votes, shall be in force, and observed in respect to the elections hereby directed to commence on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, so far as the same are applicable. And the present legislature shall pass such other and further laws as may be requisite for the execution of the provisions of this constitution in respect to elections. Election laws.

DONE in Convention at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, the tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the forty-sixth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *President.*

Amendments to the Constitution of the State of New-York.

[The following amendments to the Constitution were proposed by the legislature in 1825, were referred to the legislature of 1826, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of that legislature, submitted to the people, and approved and ratified at an election held on the sixth, seventh and eighth days of November, 1826.]

AMENDMENT No. I.

That the people of this State, in their several towns, shall at their annual election, and in such manner as the legislature shall direct, elect by ballot their justices of the peace; and the justices so elected in any town, shall immediately thereafter meet together, and in presence of the supervisor and town clerk of the said town be divided by lot into four classes, of one in each class, and be numbered, one, two, three and four; and the office of number one shall expire at the end of the first year, of number two at the end of the second year, of number three at the end of the third year, and of number four at the end of the fourth year, in order that one justice may thereafter be annually elected; and that so much of the seventh section of the fourth article of the constitution of this state as is inconsistent with this amendment, be abrogated.

Justices of the peace, how elected.

AMENDMENT No. II.

That so much of the first section of the second article of the constitution as prescribes the qualifications of voters, other than persons of color, be, and the same is hereby abolished, and that the following be substituted in the place thereof:

Qualifications of electors.

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people.

[The following amendments were proposed in 1832, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house in 1833, submitted to the people, and approved and ratified at the election in November, 1833.]

AMENDMENT No. III.

Duties on salt may be reduced.

That the duties on the manufacture of salt, as established by the act of the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and by the tenth section of the seventh article of the constitution of this state, may at any time hereafter be reduced by an act of the legislature of this state; but shall not, while the same is appropriated and pledged by the said section, be reduced below the sum of six cents upon each and every bushel; and the said duties shall remain inviolably appropriated and applied as is provided by the said tenth section.

And that so much of the said tenth section of the seventh article of the constitution of this state as is inconsistent with this amendment, be abrogated.

AMENDMENT No. IV.

Mayor of N. Y. to be chosen by the electors thereof.

At the end of the tenth section of the fourth article of the said constitution, add the following words: "Except in the city of New-York, in which city the mayor shall be chosen annually by the electors thereof, qualified to vote for the other charter officers of the said city, and at the time of the election of such officers."

[The following amendment was proposed in 1834, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house in 1835, submitted to the people and approved and ratified at the election held in November, 1835.]

AMENDMENT No. V.

Duties on salt and on goods sold at auction, when restored to general fund.

Whenever a sufficient amount of money shall be collected and safely invested for the reimbursement of such part as may then be unpaid of the money borrowed for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, the tenth section of the seventh article of the constitution of this state, as far as it relates to the amount of duties on the manufacture of salt, and the amount of duties on goods sold at auction, shall cease and determine; and thereafter the duties on goods sold at auction, excepting therefrom the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars otherwise appropriated by the act of the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the duties on the manufacture of salt, shall be restored to the general fund.

[The following amendment was proposed in 1837, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house in the year 1838, submitted to the people and approved and ratified at the election in November, 1839.]

AMENDMENT No. VI.

Mayors of cities may be elected by inhabitants.

Mayors of the several cities of this state, may be elected annually by the male inhabitants entitled to vote for members of the common council of such cities respectively, in such manner as the legislature shall by law provide; and the legislature may, from time to time, make such provisions by law for the election of any one or more of such mayors; but until such provision shall be made by law, such mayors, (excepting the mayor of the city of New-York,) shall be appointed in the manner now provided by the constitution of this state; and so much of the tenth section of article fourth of the constitution of this state, as is inconsistent with this amendment, is hereby abrogated.

STATUTES CONCERNING APPLICATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Chapter 7, Title 3, Part 1, of Revised Statutes.*]

Certain applicants to give notice.

§ 1. All persons applying to divide or alter the bounds of any county, city or village; or to erect a new county; or to incorporate a new city or village:

And all persons applying for the removal of any court-house, or the imposing of a tax for making or improving a road, or for any other local purpose in any county, where all or any of the inhabitants of such county are proposed to be taxed:

Notice how given.

Shall give notice of such intended application, by advertisement to be published for at least six weeks successively, immediately before such application, or before the first day of the session at which the same is to be made, in a newspaper printed in the county or in each of the counties where the objects of such application are intended to be carried into effect, and also in case of intended application for the imposition of any tax as aforesaid, in the state paper.

Ib.

§ 2. Every association intending to apply to the legislature for an act of incorporation, and every corporation intending to apply for an alteration, amendment, or extension of its charter, shall cause the like notice of such application to be published in the state paper, and also in a newspaper printed in the county in which such corporation is intended to be, or shall have been established.

Ib.

§ 3. If no newspaper be printed in a county in which any notice is required to be published, such notice shall be published in like manner, in the place nearest thereto in which a newspaper shall be printed.

Contents of notice.

§ 4. If the application be for an act of incorporation, the notice shall specify the amount of the capital stock requisite to carry the objects of such incorporation into effect; and if the application be for an alteration in any charter already granted, the notice shall state specifically the alteration intended to be applied for.

Contents of notice.

§ 5. The notice of all other applications, of which notice is required to be given, shall specify the nature and object of such intended applications.

AN ACT relative to applications to the Legislature for grants of escheated lands. Passed April 25, 1829. Revised Statutes, vol. 3, p. 171.

§ 1. Every person hereafter applying to the legislature for a release of lands escheated to the state, shall give the like notice of such application in the county where such lands may be situate, and in the state paper, as is required by the third Title of the seventh Chapter of the First Part of the Revised Statutes.

AN ACT requiring the publication of notices, in certain cases. Passed April 27, 1829. Revised Statutes, vol. 3, p. 171.

§ 1. In all cases of applications to the legislature for the passage of laws authorizing the construction of dams, in or across the streams and waters of this state, which are by law public highways, like notices shall be given and published as are required to be given and published by the third Title of the seventh Chapter of the First Part of the Revised Statutes, in cases of applications for acts of incorporations, and in the other cases therein specified.

AN ACT for the preservation of legislative petitions and papers. Passed April 3, 1837.

§ 1. All petitions and papers presented to the Senate and Assembly, shall be kept on file in each of the Houses where they shall be originally presented; and copies of said petitions or papers, certified by the Clerk of the House in which they shall be presented and filed, shall be prima facia evidence thereof, whenever the same may be required within this state.

§ 2. Either House may, by resolution, order title deeds or original documents accompanying any petition, to be delivered to the persons entitled thereto.

MANUAL

OF

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,

BY

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of Administration and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check, and control, on the actions of the majority; and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power."

So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses, which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.—2 *Hats.* 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 *Hats.* 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Article I. Section* 1.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 6.

For the Powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States—Art. I. Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II. Sec. 1, 2.—Art. III. Sec. 3.—Art. IV. Sec. 1, 3, 5.—And all the Amendments.

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of the members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated till some example of their admission enable them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for any thing said in their own House: that during the time of privilege, 2d, Neither a member himself, his wife,* or his servants, [*familiares sui*] for any matter of their own, may be† arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d, Nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege: 4th, Nor impleaded, cited, or subpœnaed in any court: 5th, Nor summoned as a wit-

---

* Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.
† Elsynge, 217—1 Hats. 31—1 Grey's Deb 133.

ness or juror: 6th, Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th, Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by 10 G. 3. c. 50. which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws."—1 *Blackstone*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House."—Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrving into execution the powers given them." Const. U. S. Art. II. Sec. 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground:—1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*, 2 Stra. 989.—2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion. 1 Bl. 166. 2 Stra. 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 Stra. 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England—Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20.—3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the Superior Courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will of course be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *eundo, morando, et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves, decided that "a convenient time was to be understood,"—1580—1 *Hats.* 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 *Stra.* 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place.

When a Representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 47,700 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence: when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In Dec. 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted, a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings was had. The Editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them: that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power; and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquility is to be per-

petually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly exemption from personal arrest, exemption from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these, no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence. &c.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that, in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only ex re nata, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizens, as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.* 107, 108—*D'Ewes*, 642. *col.* 2. 653. *col.* 1—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119—*Lex. Parl. c.* 23—2 *Hats.* 22. 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record.—*Lex. Parl.* 23, 4—*Inst.* 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned, or sent for in custody of the sergeant.—1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 *Grey*, 140. 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 6. *S. P. protest of Commons to James I.* 1621. 2 *Rapin. No.* 54. *p.* 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a Parliamentary course, 1 *Rush*, 663.—For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—*Com. p.*

If an offence be committed by a member in the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course.—*Lex. Parl.* 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceeding of inferior courts; but not of the House itself. 2 *Nalson*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House, is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, &c.—*Scob.* 72—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22

It is a breach of order, for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.* 175, 176—5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it

would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c., to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—*Decision of the Commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted of felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23 *El.* 1580—*D'Ewes*, 283. *col.* 1—*Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper.—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which, see many examples.—2 *Hats.* 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual Parliamentary manner.—2 *Hats.* 252—4 *Inst.* 15—*Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege.—2 *Nalson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.* 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Const. U. S. Art.* I. *Sec.* 4.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 5.

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty-thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 2.

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution, in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787.(*a*)	1790.(*b*)	1800.(*c*)	1810 (*d*)	1820.(*e*)	1830(*f*)
Maine, (*g*)	0	0	0	0	7	8
New-Hampshire,...	3	4	5	6	6	5
Massachusetts, ...	8	14	17	20	13	12
Rhode-Island, ...	1	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut, ...	5	7	7	7	6	6
Vermont, ...	0	2	4	6	5	5
New-York, ...	6	10	17	27	34	40
New-Jersey, ...	4	5	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania, ...	8	13	18	23	26	28
Delaware, ...	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland, ...	6	8	9	9	9	8
Virginia, ...	10	19	22	28	22	21
North-Carolina, ...	5	10	12	13	13	13
South-Carolina, ...	5	6	8	9	9	9
Georgia, ...	3	2	4	6	7	9
Kentucky, ...	0	2	6	10	12	13
Tennessee, (*h*).....	0	0	3	6	9	13
Ohio, (*j*)	0	0	0	6	14	19
Louisiana, (*k*)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Indiana, (*l*)	0	0	0	0	3	7
Mississippi, (*m*)....	0	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois, (*n*)	0	0	0	0	1	3
Alabama, (*o*)	0	0	0	0	3	5
Missouri, (*p*).....	0	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan, (*q*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas, (*r*)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*a*) As per Constitution.

(*b*) As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census.

(*c*) As per act of January 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000, second census.

(*d*) As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000, third census.

(*e*) As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec. 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec. 6.*

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec. 5.*

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken, and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end, that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—*Rules of the Senate*, 1.

(*f*) As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700, fifth census.

(*g*) Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed a part of Massachusetts, and was called *the District of Maine*, and its Representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

(*h*) Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one Rep'tive.

(*j*)	"	"	April 30, 1802,	"
(*k*)	"	"	April 8, 1812,	"
(*l*)	"	"	December 11, 1816,	"
(*m*)	"	"	December 10, 1817,	"
(*n*)	"	"	December 3, 1818,	"
(*o*)	"	"	December 14, 1819,	"
(*p*)	"	"	March 2, 1821,	"
(*q*)	"	"	January 26, 1837,	"
(*r*)	"	"	January 15, 1837,	"

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard.—*Ord. H. of C.* 92.

They rise, that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 *Hats.* 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.—*Rule* 8.

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 3.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 3.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 2.

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question, the members proposing him, conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a

question is put by the clerk.—2 *Hats.* 168. As are also questions of adjournment.—6 *Grey,* 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for 14 days.—1 *Chand.* 331. 335.

In the Senate, a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule* 23.

Where the speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, Mar. 9—1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18.
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

} Not merely pro tempore. 1 *Chand.* 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—3 *Grey,* 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances—2 *Hats.* 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Lex. Parl.* 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.—*Grey,* 186—5 *Grey,* 134—*Vide Rule Sen.* 23.

SECTION X.

Address.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress, information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—*Const. U. S. Art. II. Sec.* 3.

A joint address from both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker.—9 *Grey,* 473, 1 Chandler, 298, 301, or by such particular members as are of the Privy Council.—2 *Hats.* 276.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c. are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 *Inst.* 11, 12—*Scob.* 7—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D'Ewes*, 630, *col.* 1—4 *Parl. Hist.* 440—2 *Hats.* 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House.—*Rushw. part* 3, *vol.* 2, 74—3 *Grey*, 401—*Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House.—9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him.—9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House.—2 *Nals.* 319. *Vide Rules H. R.* 102.

It appears, that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not—6 *Grey*, 129—7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape

---

* Mode of appointing committees.—Vide Senate Rules, 33, 34. Rules H. R. 7.

which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.* 49. *Vide Rules H. R.* 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.* 36—3 *Grey*, 301.—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.* 36. *Vide Rules H. R.* 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.* 125. 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon, the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey*, 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was

decided in the House, without returning into committee.—3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein: but not having time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee.—*Scob.* 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may raise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, Now," whereupon he makes the report: but if it be late, the cry is "To-morrow, To-morrow," or, "On Monday," &c. or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—*Scob.* 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House.—*Scob.* 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolution of House of Commons*, 1 *Car.* 1, 1625—*Rush. Lex. Parl.* 115—1 *Grey*, 16. 22. 92—8 *Grey*, 21. 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be introduced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 *Hats.* 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank.—3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question, answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected

to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved, or put, or debated while they are there.—2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.* 106, 107—8 *Grey,* 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey* 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey,* 52. 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody.—3 *Hats.* 52.

A member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar.—*Jour. H. of C. Jan.* 22, 1744, 5.

Either House may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons.—There it is to be a request.—3 *Hats.* 17—9 *Grey,* 306, 406—10 *Grey,* 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the House shall direct.—19 *Grey,* 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.—*Hakew.* 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual mem-

bers from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having a priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.
2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and, if not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.
4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.
5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.
6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]—*Vide Rules H. R.* 19 *to* 27, *inclusive.*

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up: we do one thing at a time, follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business, gradatim, as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the House. Such are, original motions, and reports on bills. Such are, bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* I., 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," *per Speaker Onslow*, 2 *Hats.* 144; but what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament: *by Prynne*, 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts, or papers, be taken from the table, or out of his custody.—2 *Hats.* 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having, at a committee of the whole, amended a mistake in a bill, without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded.—1 *Chand.* 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved, that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members, "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other, to my knowledge, have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," &c.—5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into.—*Town. col.* 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.* 6—3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—1 *Grey*, 195.

In Senate, every member when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place; and when he has finished, shall sit down.—*Rule* 3.

When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.—*Rule H. R.* 28.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.—4 *Grey*, 390—5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision; in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up ?"—2 *Hats.* 76—*Scoc.* 7—*D'Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words:—*When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases,* the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first. *Rule* 5.

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. Bnt if it be read more than once, in the same day, he may speak once at every reading.—*Co.* 12, 116—*Hakew.* 148—*Scob.* 58—2 *Hats.* 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth. Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3—*Arcan. Parl.* 17.

The corresponding rule of Senate is in these words:—No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.—*Rule* 4.

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer, of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule H. R.* 32.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 357, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats.* 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not travelling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew.* 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Mem. Hakew.* 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rises to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.—*Town. col.* 205—*Hale. Parl.* 133—*Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge: then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—*Scob.* 31, 33—2 *Hats.* 166, 168—*Hale. Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats.* 169, 170—*Rushw. p.* 3., *v.* 1., *fol.* 42. But while a proposition is under consideration, is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House.—9 *Grey*, 308.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the house, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—*Mem. in Hawk.*—3 *Smyth's Comw. L.* 2. *c.* 3; nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.* 31—*Hale. Parl.* 133—2 *Hats.* 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw. L.* 2., *c.* 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—*Ord. Com.* 1604, *Apr.* 19.

When a member shall be called to order by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down; and every question out of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate;

and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.—*Rule* 6.

While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse: nor, while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the season of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—*Rule H. R.* 34.

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey*, 332—*Scob.* 8—*D'Ewes*, 332, *col.* 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col.*, 205—*Mem. in Hakew.* 31; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House, *Scob.* 6; or to walk up and down it: or to take books or papers from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats.* 177.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the House to hear him, and that, by conversation or any other noise, they endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says any thing worth their hearing.—2 *Hats.* 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.* 169, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceeedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82—3 *Grey*, 128—4 *Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356—6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 *Hats.* 199—4 *Grey*, 170—6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down any time the same day. 2 *Hats.* 196—*Mem in Hakew.* 71—3 *Grey*, 48—9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion.—6 *Grey*, 46.

The rule of the Senate says, If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule* 7.

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2. *c.* 3—2 *Hats.* 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses.—8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which

he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed, which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 *Hats.* 51.

No member may be present when a bill, or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws.—2 *Hats.* 219. The rule is that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter must be stated, that is, the question must be moved, himself heard, and then to withdraw.—2 *Hats.* 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 *Hats.* 119, 121.—6 *Grey*, 368.

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in, or removing, until he be sit down in his place.—*Scob.* 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.—2 *Hats.* 118.

In the Senate of the United States, every question of order is to be decided by the President, without debate: but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.—*Rule* 6.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, trangress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the House; and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.—*Rule H. R* 29.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. ten. Parl.* 23.

By the rule of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Gallery to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.—*Rule* 18.

No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatever within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.—*Rule* 19.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on any thing, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats.* 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.* 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any particular day, there a question is to be put when it is called for, Whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter,

they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full—(*which in Senate is at noon.*)

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day.—3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.—3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a Habeas Corpus.—*Raym.* 120—*Jacobs, L. D. by Ruffhead—Parliament*, 1 *Lev.* 165, *Pritchard's case.*

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer.—1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 87—*L. Parl. c.* 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign, and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was, on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned—6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by

the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.—*Rule* 24.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented. *Rule H. R.* 55.

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, Whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated, until it is seconded.—*Scob.* 21.

The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.—*Rule* 9.

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information.—2 *Hats.* 82.

The rule of the Senate is, When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule* 10.

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—*Rules H. R.* 38.

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.—*Rules H. R.* 39.

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by one member while another is speaking? It can not. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard

through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But fact, principles, their own opinions, and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks, being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the chair. But an appeal to the Senate, (i. e. a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.—*Journ. Sen. June* 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.—*Rule* 26.

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for; such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—*Rule H. R.* 108.

SECTION XXIII.

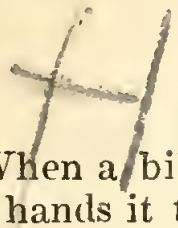
BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.—*Rule* 25.

When a member desires to bring a bill on any subject, he states to the House, in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to

prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee, and one or more in addition.—*Hakew.* 132—*Scob.* 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation; or the Speaker may refuse it.—*Scob.* 31—1 *Grey,* 82, 84.



SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—*Hakew* 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 *Grey,* 286; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D'Ewes,* 335, *col.* 1—3 *Hats.* 198. *(Vide Rules H. R.* 109.)

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day.—*Hakew.* 143. It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it and that the question will be, Whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? And before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it.—*Hakew.* 143, 146.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? or, that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule* 27.

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy, would not amend it.—*Hakew.* 146—*Town. col.* 208—*D'Ewes,* 634, *col.* 2—*Scob.* 47; or as is said, 5 *Grey,* 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey,* 373. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it. And when any member who is against the bill, hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—*Scob.* 48.

No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.—*Rule* 27.

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules H. R.* 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—*Rule* 34.

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee.—*Town. col.* 138. But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, sitting the House.—*Scob.* 48. (*Vide Rules H. R.* 102.)

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey*, 370. But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. —*Elsynge's method of passing bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and must sit below them.—*Elsynge*, 12.—*Scob.* 49.

The committee have full power over the bill, or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject.—8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c. and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob.* 49, pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions, for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hats.* 276. But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed ; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that, when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part.—2 *Hats.* 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, important.

But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in Parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble, till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion, the alteration of the preamble.—*Scob.* 50—7 *Grey,* 431.

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso.*

When a committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the

House, with or without amendments, as the case may be.—2 *Hats.* 239, 292—*Scob.* 53—2 *Hats.* 290—8 *Scob.* 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves.—1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.* 50; and where, by reference to the page, line, and word of the bill.—*Scob.* 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he, or any other may move that it may be now received. But the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—*Scob.* 52—*Hakew.* 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power.—*Scob.* 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them.—4 *Grey,* 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakew.* 151. If a report be com-

mitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats.* 131, *note.*

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill.—3 *Hats.* 131; or so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper, originating with a committee, is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim*,—5 *Grey*, 366—6 *Grey*, 368—8 *Grey.* 47, 104, 360—1 *Tarbuck's deb.* 125—3 *Hats.* 348—no question needs be put on the whole report.—5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elsynge's Mem.* 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on the motion and question, the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, and in parliament, are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

The 28th rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless

otherwise ordered;" that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice-President, or President pro tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a President pro tempore.

The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed, without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports, that "the House, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill, entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read the third time?

After progress in amending a bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made, fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in *statu quo*.

How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House, are the following—1. In a committee, every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken: the only means to avoid an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise: and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order, in the House, or in the gallery.—9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The 1st and 2d of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a

House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House: for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay, as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President, and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if, on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether it shall be read a third time? if it came from the other House. Or, if originating with themselves, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed. An irregular and dangerous practice; because, in this way, the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House; as the act of the Senate, has never been seen in Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.*

---

* This difficulty has since been obviated by the following Rule of the Senate:

"The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present: but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, con-

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this, that is to say, on the question, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and lastly, Whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest; because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents; and it behoves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back, and not within the bill.—*Hakew.* 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs

---

stitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put."

it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to, a question must be put.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

It is equally an error, to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time; and therefore is not refused, but where that is intended.—2 *Grey,* 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative.—*Feb.* 28, 1793.

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late, only the titles; unless a member insists they shall be read, and then no body can oppose it.—2 *Hats.* 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—*Rule* 11.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged: and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.—*Rules H. R.* 41.

It is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl.* 274—*Elsynge Mem.* 85—*Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule, that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob.* 28, 22—2 *Hats.* 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others; for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take the place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day, and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question,—"Whether the house will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand.—2 *Hats.* 83. For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these, there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every Parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of question so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are, 1. The previous question: 2. To postpone indefinitely: 3. To adjourn to a definite day: 4. To lie on the table: 5. To commit: 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved, which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion.—3 *Hats.* 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish

to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely.—3 *Hats.* 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit sine die is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—2 *Hats.* 81. And those who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 *Hats.* 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively with that of Parliament, stands thus:

For the Parliamentary,	The Senate uses,
Postmt. indefinitely.	—Postmt. to a day beyond the session.
Adjournment.	—Postmt. to a day within the session.
Lying on the table.	{ Postponement indefinite. { Lying on the table.

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its Parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved, first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1.	Prev. Qu. and Postpone, Commit, Amend	In the 1st, 2d, and 3rd classes, and the 1st member of the 4th class, the rule "first moved, first put," takes place.
2.	Postpone and Prev. Qu. Commit Amend	
3.	Commit and Prev. Qu. Postpone Amend	
4.	Amend and Prev. Qu. Postpone Commit	

In the 1st class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question, will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended, shall be examined hereafter.

2d class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment or amendment. But if decided negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The 3d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th class—Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for

amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed: and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because in truth it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express—"On a motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put."—*Scob.* 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both were moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting the previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment.—2 *Hats.* 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question; 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine: therefore, the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question? Answer: The previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?" *i. e.* at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by aiding, for example, "with instruction to inquire," &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.—*Rule* 35.

*In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th Rule of the Senate,** contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—5 *Grey*, 179—2 *Hats.* 8, 83—3 *Hats.* 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger compre-

* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—*Rule* 13.

hends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in question on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case, where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at that extreme, which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority.—3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which and more all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question."—1 *Grey*, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions, which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not; to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 *Hats*. 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of.—2 *Hats*. 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one.—2 *Hats*. 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak any thing further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.* 28—4 *Grey,* 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.—*Rule* 9.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604.—2 *Hats.* 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.—2 *Grey,* 113, 114—3 *Grey,* 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" A determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 *Grey,* 43; but now for that day and no longer.—2 *Grey,* 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and, in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases: but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure: its uses would be as well answered by other more simple Parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible,

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded?—2 *Hatsell,* 88, says, If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means, stated by the

Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair.

In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put, with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous questions, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the chair. But as the rule is, that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti;* to wit, Which is the most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended? or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent

their going into the main question; and inasmuch also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment.—*Scob.* 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 *Hats.* 79; 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted, by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," &c.—1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill.—2 *Hats.* 80, 9. The Parliamentary question is always, Whether the words shall stand part of the bill ?

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If, on the question, it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards: because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend, by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present; then the words proposed to be struck out; next those to be inserted; and lastly, the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—2 *Hats.* 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same word and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible; because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided

---

* In a case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance, doubtingly, the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way; and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought, that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does any thing forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore, a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered, that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out, a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise, it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For, till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it: the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So, if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House, with blanks. These may be

filled up by the other, by way of amendments, returned to the first, as such, and passed.—3 *Hats.* 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided: as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void the election of the Knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each Knight.—2 *Hats.* 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question, they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey,* 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats.* 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided:" but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion, simply to strike out: nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they can not be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself;

for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading; which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistence. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming himself," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c. because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment: because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative, as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One half of the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Journ. June* 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way: so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement, or commitment) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being, that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading.—*Hakew.* 141; *Scob.* 42, and a question for a second reading determined negatively. is a rejection without further question.—4 *Grey,* 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.* 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other.—4 *Grey,* 157. Thus the negative of striking out, amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House, to agree to the

amendment is negatived. Does these result from this vote of disagreement? or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are, 1st. To agree: 2d. Disagree: 3d. Recede: 4th. Insist: 5th. Adhere.

1st. To agree.
2d. To disagree.

Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion, amendments to the amendment may be proposed; *e. g.* if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

3d. To recede. You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist. You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere. You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before the question, may rise and speak before the negative be put. Because it is no full question till the negative part be put.—*Scob.* 23—*Hats.* 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c. the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.—*Scob.* 22—2 *Hats.* 87, 2. 87—5 *Grey,* 129—9 *Grey,* 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full.—*Hakew.* 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading, the clerk reads the bill, and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, Whether it shall pass? Formerly, the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage.—*Hakew.* 136, 137, 153—*Coke,* 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," &c., he states, that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts, that, &c. the second section enacts," &c.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk; and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill, on the third reading, is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.* 156; thus, 27 *El.* 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but is declared not usual.—*D'Ewes,* 127, *col.* 2. 414, *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill, and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times.—*Elsynge's Memorials,* 59—6 *Grey,* 335—1 *Blacks.* 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124,

126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House.—*Town. col.* 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great, and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased.—9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now alterated by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading, the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to, at this time, than on any of the former readings.—*Hakew.* 153.

The debate on the question, Whether it should be read a third time? has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion say no."—*Hakew.* 154.

After the bill has passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—*Hakew.* 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it

is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Scob.* 24—2 *Hats.* 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush. p.* 3, *fol.* 92—*Scob.* 43. 52—*Co.* 12. 116—*D'Ewes,* 505 *col.* 1—*Mem. in Hakew.* 25. 29; as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received,*	Ayes.	
Read,		
Lie on the table,	Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table,		
Referred to a committee, or farther proceeding,	Ayes.	
Bill, that it be brought in,	Ayes.	
Read 1st or 2d time,		
Engrossed, or read 3d time,		
Proceeding on every other stage,		
Committed,		
To a committee of the whole,	Noes.	
To a select committee,	Ayes.	
Report of a bill to lie on table,	Noes.	
Be *now* read,	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence,	50 P. J. 251.	
Amendments be read a 2d time,	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time,	Ayes.	334
For receiving a clause,		
With amendments be engrossed,		
That a bill be now read a 3d time,	Noes.	398

* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

Receive a rider,.....	Ayes.	260
Pass,.....		259
Be printed,.....		
Committees. That A. take the chair,.....	Noes.	291
To agree to the whole or any part of report,....		
That the House do *now* resolve into a committee,		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee,.....		
That he issue warrant for a new visit,.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave,...		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344
Previous questions,.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum,	Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of,.....		
Lords. That their amendment be read a 2d time.	Ayes.	
Messenger be received,.....	Ayes.	
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock, ...		
If after 2 o'clock, ...	Noes.	
Adjournment, till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock, ...	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock,.....	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution,)	Ayes.	
Over the 30th January,.....	Noes.	
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day,.....	Ayes.	

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House, and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made.—2 *Hats.* 145. Note.

But, in both Houses of Congress, all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of

the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again, that in all cases of re-considering a bill, disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states, that "The question is whether, *e. g.* the bill shall pass? That it is proposed, that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass, are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion, in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President, and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

In the House of Commons, every member must give his vote the one way or the other—*Scob.* 24. As it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put.—2 *Hats.* 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as the affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu.* It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member may speak, and even propose amendments by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And, as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occa-

sion a repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again. —*Mem. in Hakew.* 26—2 *Hats.* 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order, during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours.—2 *Hats.* 143.

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis*, is the law of all councils, elections, &c. where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.* 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante:*" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—*Towns. col.* 134.

But, in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides, when the House is divided.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec. II.*

When, from counting the House, on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day.—2 *Hats.* 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said Yea, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.* who in like case changed his opinion.—*Mem. in Hakew. 27.*

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the re-consideration thereof; but no motion for the re-consideration of

any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for re-consideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.—*Rule* 20.

1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question, whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to re-consider the question. Here the votes of negative and re-consideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently, the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading. That is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment, except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So also may it be re-committed.

The rule permitting a re-consideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no re-consideration: as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of re-consideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that the right of re-consideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding."*

In Parliament, a question once carried, can not be questioned again at the same session; but must stand as the judgment of the House.—*Towns. col.* 67—*Mem. in Hakew.* 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance can not be brought in again the same session.—*Hakew.* 158—6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same questions in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, through the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—*Towns. col.* 26—2 *Hats.* 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed, and sent back.—*Ib.* 92—3

* This defect is remedied by Rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.

Hats. 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once, and lay it aside, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—*Hakew.* 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if any thing has been omitted or ill-expressed, 3 *Hats.* 278; or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of reply.—2 *Hats.* 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo.*—2 *Hats.* 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way.—6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether.—2 *Hats.* 92, 98. Thus, when the address on the preliminaries of peace, in 1782, had been lost by a majority of one; on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again, and carried: as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form.—2 *Hats.* 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed, to continue an act of the same session; or to enlarge the time limited for its execution.—2 *Hats.* 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

All bills passed in Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.—*Rule* 33.

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table.—2 *Hats.* 97.

When bills passed in one House, and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence: and this evidence, whether arising out of papers or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated.—3 *Hats.* 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.* the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose, to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall.—10 *Grey,* 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the Houses would be endless.—3 *Hats.* 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then [1679] newly introduced into Parliamentary usage, by the Lords.—7 *Grey,* 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the House to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey,* 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey,* 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—*Elsynge,* 23, 27—9 *Grey,* 476.

But the House can not recede from or insist on, its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it can not send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the

other House by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they can not amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form.—9 *Grey*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged, that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way.—3 *Hats.* 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused and the bill was lost.—1 *Chand.* 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.* 311. So the Commons resolve, that it is unparliamentary to strike out at a conference any thing in a bill which hath been agreed and passed by both Houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand.* 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House, takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment; that being only in the second and not the third degree. For, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit, an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked: but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—3 *Hats.* 71—1 *Grey,* 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered.—3 *Grey,* 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons.—3 *Grey,* 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them.—3 *Grey,* 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss *viva voce,* and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a Parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals.—6 *Grey,* 220—3 *Hats.* 280. (*Vide Joint Rules,* 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Journ. Senate, May* 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 *Hats.* 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 *Hats.* 226. So the Commons say "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 *Grey,* 147. And on another occasion, the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free

conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats.* 269; and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference asked after the resolution of disagreeing.—3 *Hats.* 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.* 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c. the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—3 *Hats.* 271, 317, 323, 354—10 *Grey,* 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference.—3 *Hats.* 270—9 *Grey,* 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked.—1 *Grey,* 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to.—*Ord. H. Com.* 89—1 *Grey,* 425—7 *Grey,* 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offence or default of a member of the other House, 6 *Grey,* 181—1 *Chand.* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey,* 302; or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation, 10 *Grey,* 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey,* 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey,* 155. Formerly, an address, or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.—7 *Grey,* 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey,* 80—8 *Grey,* 210, 255—1 *Tarbuck's Deb.* 278—10 *Grey,* 293—1 *Chandler,* 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey,* 255.

A conference has been asked, after the first reading of a bill.—1 *Grey,* 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.* 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning the debate.—3 *Hats.* 22.

In Senate, the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are calling. The first case is short: the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule* 46.

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in a committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without any question or interruption.—4 *Grey,* 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker, for the House.—2 *Grey,* 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their messages, they may be admitted, or called in, to correct their message.—4 *Grey,* 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo.*

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the House, "that the other House have, by their messenger, sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—*Hakew.* 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey,* 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.* 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub-silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.* 133.

But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.—*Joint Rules*, 12.

A question is never asked by the one House, of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it.—3 *Hats*. 25—5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the Speakers, or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party, to which the message referred, its being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—2 *Hats*. 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats*. 242. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infrigement of the rules of Parliament.—2 *Hats*. 242.

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrolment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery.—9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. The secretary

of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrolment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated; who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 7.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 7.

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—*Const. I.* 5, 3.

The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the House, shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 32.

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 31.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote: but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce, and make intelligible, the second.—2 *Hats.* 83.

So also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote must be ex-

pressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—2 *Hats.* 85.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const. I.* 5. 3.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30, 1685.—1 *Chandler,* 387.

Some judges have been of opinion, that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.* 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.* 114, 115—*Jour. H. C. Mar.* 17, 1592—*Hale Parl.* 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament.—6 *H.* 8. *c.* 16—*Inst.* 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 *Inst.* 15. As records, they are open to every person; and a printed vote of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.* 261—3 *Hats.* 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey,* 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House.—2 *Hats.* 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning, each their respective Houses.

The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House, to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting.—2 *Hats.* 332—1 *Blackstone,* 186—5 *Grey,* 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day —*I.* 5. But neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—*I.* 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall thing proper. —*Const. II.* 3.

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended as by adding, "To a particular day." But must be put simply, "That this House do now adjourn?" and, if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "That at its rising, it will adjourn to a particular day;" and then the House is adjourned to that day.—2 *Hats.* 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for short time, as for a conference presently to be held, &c. it adjourns during pleasure.—2 *Hats.* 305. Or for a quarter of an hour.—5 *Grey,* 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—5 *Grey,* 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation, or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo,* if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c. *ad libitum.* All matters depending remain in *statu quo,* and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed with-

out any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.* 165—*Lex. Parl. c.* 2—1 *Ro. Rep.* 29—4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.* 61—1 *Mod.* 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments*—*Blackst.* 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament,* 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by proroguation.—5 *Grey,* 374—9 *Grey,* 350—1 *Chnndler,* 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President. "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses, or either of them." *Art. I. Sec.* 1. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session; and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says. "The Congress shall assemble, at least, once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day"—*I.* 4—this must begin a new session. For even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President or the Senate and the Speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form, "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session, by adjourning their respective Houses on the —— day of ——."

When it was said above, that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued of course to the next session.—*Raym.* 120, 381—*Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.*

* It was held, in the case of Hastings, that a *dissolution* did not work the discontinuance of an impeachment.

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—*Const. U. S. Art. II. Sec. 2.*

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule* 38.

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is a law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power: and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. Ware *vs.* Hylton.—3 *Dallas's Rep.* 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien.—*Vattel, b.* 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament. But a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe,* 457—2 *Smollett,* 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined to two branches only, of the ordinary Legislature; the President originating, and Senate having a negative. To what subject this power extends, has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves.—1. It is admitted, that it must concern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity *res inter alias acta.*—2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated.—3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way.—4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitu-

tion thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negociations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the Legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiations. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the Convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the Envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole or any part, shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words: in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative: as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule* 37.

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the ques-

tion, may be at liberty to move for a re-consideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule* 42.

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 3.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S. Art. I. Sec.* 3.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S. Art. II. Sec.* 4.

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. —*Const. U. S. Art. III. Sec.* 2.

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject.

JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.* 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on complaint of the Commons.—*Id.* 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge but not try the delinquent.—*Id.* 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by

the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court.—8 *Grey's Deb.* 325, 6, 7—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576—3 *Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Black.* 257—3 *Seld.* 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice.—2 *Woodd.* 597—6 Grey, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies, that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the Peers will take order for his appearance.—*Sachev. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616—6 *Grey*, 324.

PROCESS.

If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return, they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99.

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.* 325—2 *Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he find sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray*—1 *Rushw.* 268—*Fost.* 232

—1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.* 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.* 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—*Seld. Jud.* 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called, in some sort, *judicium parium suorum.*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 102—5.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush*, 274—2 *Rush.* 1374—12 *Parl. Hist.* 442—3 *Lords' Journ.* 13 *Nov.* 1643—2 *Wood.* 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Wood.* 618—2 *St. Tr.* 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c.—*Seld. Jud.* 114—8 *Grey's Deb.* 233—*Sach. Tr.* 15—*Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there: or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee, in their discretion, shall demand.—*Seld. Jud.* 120, 123.

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.* 2, a jury was empannelled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on a complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.* 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.* 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put

himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empanelled: and he adds, that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in *oco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empannelled.—*Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6 *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of, *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.* 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact."—2 *Hale, P. C.* 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House: or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—*Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37—*Com. Journ.* 4 *Feb.* 1709, 10—2 *Wood.* 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs, and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital.—*Id.* 58, 159; as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.* 167—2 *Wood.* 612.

JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they can not alter: and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither admit any part of the

legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem.*—*Seld. Jud.* 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents.—6 *Sta. Tr.* 14—2 *Wood.* 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward, formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld, Jud.* 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.* 144—1 *Woodd.* 613. In misdemeanors, the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment.—*Seld. Jud.* 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.* 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld. Jud.* 136.

CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—*T. Ray.* 383—5 *Com. Jour.* 23 *Dec.* 1790—*Lords' Jour. May* 16, 1791—2 *Wood.* 618.

CENSUS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE YEARS 1830, 1835, AND 1840.

[The towns for which the census of 1830, 1835 and 1840 are not given, were erected since those years respectively.]

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.		1840.
Albany city	24,238	28,109		
1st ward			9,777	
2d ward			6,851	
3d ward			4,137	
4th ward			7,232	
5th ward			5,666	
				33,663
Bern	3,605	3,956	....	3,740
Bethlehem	6,092	3,103	....	3,225
Coeymans	2,123	2,957	....	3,107
Guilderland	2,742	2,803	....	2,790
Knox	2,186	2,262	....	2,143
New-Scotland		3,030	....	2,914
Rensselaerville	3,689	3,507	....	3,712
Watervliet	4,965	6,961	5,539	
West-Troy			4,607	
				10,146
Westerlo	3,320	3,074	....	3,096
10 towns. Total,	53,560	59,762	....	68,536

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Alfred	1,416	1,903	....	1,637
Allen	898	1,089	....	870
Almond	1,804	2,059	....	1,434
Amity	872	1,280	....	1,356
Andover	596	708	....	864
Angelica	998	1,502	....	1,261
Belfast	743	1,035	....	1,648
Birdsall	543	573	....	328
Bolivar	449	752	....	408
Burns	702	936	....	847
Caneadea	782	1,046	....	1,647
Centerville	1,195	1,426	....	1,504
Clarksvile		252	....	326
Cuba	1,059	1,478	....	1,761
Eagle	892	1,149	....	1,222
Friendship	1,502	1,764	....	1,230
Genesee	219	470	....	569
Granger			....	1,064
Grove	1,388	1,663	....	625
Hume	951	1,523	....	2,305
Independence	877	1,189	....	1,398
New-Hudson	655	1,065	....	1,488
Nunda	1,291	2,031	....	2,614
Ossian	812	940	....	945
Pike	2,016	2,179	....	2,181
Portage	1,839	2,560	....	4,715
Rushford	1,115	1,520	....	1,502
Scio	602	2,122	....	1,150
West-Almond			....	810
Wirt			....	1,208
30 Towns. Total,	26,218	35,214	....	40,917

COUNTY OF BROOME.

Barker		1,150	....	1,258
Chenango	3,716	5,441	....	5,475
Colesville	2,389	2,230	....	2,517
Conklin	908	1,142	....	1,471

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.		1840.
Lisle	4,393	1,413	....	1,558
Nanticoke		295	....	418
Sandford	931	1,143	....	1,172
Triangle		1,669	....	1,692
Union	2,122	2,415	....	3,166
Vestal	948	1,124	....	1,253
Windsor	2,175	2,168	....	2,368
11 Towns. Total,	17,582	20,190		22,348
COUNTY OF CATTARAGUS.				
Ashford	631	1,201	....	1,462
Burton		809	....	511
Carrolton				
Coldspring				673
Connewango	1,712	1,166	....	1,317
Dayton		1,114	....	922
Ellicotville	626	941	....	1,088
Farmersville	1,005	1,164	....	1,294
Franklinville	903	1,330	....	1,276
Freedom	1,505	1,825	....	1,831
Great-Valley	647	611	....	843
Hinsdale	919	1,543	....	1,937
Humphrey			....	459
Leon		1,139	....	1,325
Little-Valley	336	610	....	671
Lyndon	271	539	....	628
Machias	737	1,025	....	1,085
Napoli	852	1,379	....	1,142
New-Albion	380	848	....	1,033
Olean	561	830	....	638
Otto	1,224	1,731	....	2,125
Perrysburgh	2,440	1,549	....	1,676
Persia		898	....	870
Portville			....	462
Randolph	776	938	....	1,283
Yorkshire	823	1,066	....	1,292
27 Towns. Total,	15,726	24,986	....	28,803

COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Auburn	4,486	5,368	....	5,626
Aurelius	2,768	2,771	....	2,644
Brutus	1,827	1,991	....	2,045
Cato	1,781	2,214	....	2,380
Conquest	1,507	1,782	....	1,911
Fleming	1,461	2,363	....	1,330
Genoa	2,768	2,721	....	2,591
Ira	2,198	1,187	....	2,282
Ledyard	2,427	2,373	....	2,143
Locke	3,310	1,752	....	1,654
Mentz	4,144	3,986	....	4,215
Moravia		1,756	....	2,010
Niles		2,197	....	2,234
Owasco	1,350	1,278	....	2,331
Scipio	2,691	2,523	....	2,655
Sempronius	5,705	1,280	....	1,304
Sennet	2,297	2,069	....	2,060
Springport	1,528	1,829	....	1,891
Sterling	1,436	2,001	....	2,536
Summer-Hill		1,432	....	1,446
Venice	2,445	2,238	....	2,105
Victory	1,819	2,091	....	2,371
22 Towns, Total,	47,947	49,202	....	50,364

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.

Arkwright	926	1,293	....	1,418
Busti	1,680	2,079	....	1,749
Carroll	1,015	1,414	....	1,632
Charlotte	886	1,208	....	1,428
Chautauque	2,432	3,119	....	2,980
Cherry-Creek	574	923	....	1,141
Clymer	567	843	....	800
Ellery	2,001	2,395	....	2,252
Ellicott	2,101	1,355	....	2,568
Ellington	1,279	1,773	....	1,709
French-Creek	420	553	....	621

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Gerry	1,110	1,339	....	1,246
Hanover	2,614	3,520	....	3,998
Harmony	1,988	2,915	....	3,333
Mina	1,388	798	....	870
Poland		916	....	1,082
Pomfret	3,386	4,041	....	4,566
Portland	1,771	2,181	....	2,136
Ripley	1,647	2,023	....	2,197
Sheridan	1,666	1,919	....	1,883
Sherman		830	....	1,100
Stockton	1,604	1,943	....	2,078
Villenova	1,126	1,453	....	1,655
Westfield	2,476	3,036	....	3,199
24 Towns. Total,	34,657	44,869		47,641

COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

Bigflats	1,149	1,238	....	1,375
Catharines	2,064	2,261	....	2,424
Catlin	2,015	2,356	....	1,119
Cayuta	642	765	....	835
Chemung	1,462	2,231	....	2,377
Dix			....	1,990
Elmira	2,962	3,879	....	4,791
Erin	976	1,099	....	1,441
Southport	1,454	1,711	....	2,100
Veteran	1,616	1,925	....	2,279
10 Towns. Total,	14,340	17,465		20,731

COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

Bainbridge	3,040	3,010	....	3,324
Columbus	1,744	1,656	....	1,561
Coventry	1,576	1,603	....	1,681
German	884	866	....	975
Greene	2,962	4,096	....	3,452
Guilford	2,634	2,703	....	2,828
Lincklaen	1,425	1,014	....	1,249

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Macdonough		1,232	1,425	....	1,369
New-Berlin		2,643	2,967	....	3,086
Norwich		3,774	3,807	....	4,146
Otselic		1,238	1,439	....	1,621
Oxford		2,947	3,765	....	3,177
Pharsalia		987	1,170	....	1,213
Pitcher		1,214	1,533	....	1,562
Plymouth		1,591	1,563	....	1,625
Preston		1,213	1,126	....	1,117
Sherburne		2,574	3,108	....	2,791
Smithville		1,829	1,885	....	1,762
Smyrna		1,897	2,026	....	2,240
19 Towns.	Total,	37,404	40,762	....	40,779
	COUNTY OF CLINTON.				
Au Sable				....	3,229
Beekmantown		2,391	2,263	....	2,763
Black-Brook				....	1,054
Champlain		2,456	2,691	....	3,633
Chazy		3,097	3,023	....	3,592
Ellenburgh			645	....	1,164
Mooers		1,222	1,137	....	1,701
Peru		4,949	5,796	....	3,183
Plattsburgh		4,913	4,426	....	6,397
Saranac		316	761	....	1,464
10 Towns.	Total,	19,344	20,742	....	28,180
	COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.				
Ancram		1,533	1,617	....	1,769
Austerlitz		2,345	2,092	....	2,090
Canaan		2,064	2,042	....	1,957
Chatham		3,038	3,469	....	3,660
Claverack		3,538	2,840	....	3,053
Clermont		1,203	1,166	....	1,231
Copake		1,675	1,616	....	1,505
Gallatin		1,588	1,655	....	1,645

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1840.	1835.		1840.
Germantown	967	979	....	968
Ghent	2,790	2,375	....	2,557
Greenport			....	1,158
Hillsdale	2,446	2,266	....	3,470
Hudson city	5,392	5,531		3,470
1st ward			2,854	
2d ward			2,817	
				5,671
Kinderhook	2,706	2,831	....	3,512
Livingston	2,087	2,206	....	2,190
New-Lebanon	2,695	3,713	....	2,534
Stockport		2,023	....	1,814
Stuyvesant	2,331	1,736	....	1,779
Taghkanick	1,650	1,589	....	1,674
19 Towns, Total,	39,952	40,746	....	44,237
COUNTY OF CORTLAND.				
Cincinnatus	1,308	1,180	....	1,301
Cortlandville	3,573	3,715	....	3,799
Freetown	1,051	962	....	949
Homer	3,306	3,584	....	3,572
Marathon	895	986	....	1,063
Preble	1,435	1,408	....	1,247
Scott	1,452	1,504	....	1,332
Solon	2,033	2,103	....	2,311
Truxton	3,888	3,712	....	3,658
Virgil	3,912	4,291	....	4,501
Willet	840	723	....	872
11 Towns. Total,	23,693	24,168	....	24,605
COUNTY OF DELAWARE.				
Andes	1,859	2,109	....	2,176
Bovina	1,346	1,415	....	1,403
Colchester	1,424	1,516	....	1,567
Davenport	1,780	2,052	....	2,054
Delhi	2,116	2,363	....	2,555

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.		1840
Franklin	2,775	2,951	....	3,025
Hamden	1,210	1,349	....	1,469
Hancock	766	895	....	1,027
Harpersfield	1,936	1,741	....	1,696
Kortright	2,873	2,531	....	2,442
Masonville	1,145	1,278	....	1,420
Meredith	1,655	1,603	....	1,640
Middletown	2,383	2,487	....	2,608
Roxbury	3,214	2,856	....	3,004
Sidney	1,410	1,597	....	1,720
Stamford	1,597	1,747	....	1,681
Tompkins	1,774	1,951	....	2,032
Walton	1,672	1,754	....	1,844
18 Towns. Total,	32,933	34,192	....	35,363

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Amenia	2,389	2,138	....	1,179
Beekman	1,584	1,447	....	1,400
Clinton	2,130	1,919	....	1,830
Dover	2,198	1,981	....	1,999
Fishkill	8,292	9,623	....	10,436
Hyde-Park	2,554	2,368	....	2,364
La Grange	2,044	2,928	....	1,851
Milan	1,886	1,813	....	1,726
Northeast	1,689	1,495	....	1,381
Pawlings	1,705	1,565	....	1,571
Pine-Plains	1,503	1,355	....	1,324
Pleasant-Valley	2,419	2,246	....	2,219
Poughkeepsie	7,222	8,529	....	2,296
Village of do.			....	7,710
Red-Hook	2,983	2,824	....	2,833
Rhinebeck	2,938	2,624	....	2,759
Stanford	2,521	2,358	....	2,278
Union-Vale	1,833	1,596	....	1,499
Washington	3,036	2,897	....	2,833
18 Towns. Total,	50,926	50,704	....	52,488

COUNTY OF ERIE.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Alden	1,257	1,969	....	1,984
Amherst	2,489	4,376	....	2,440
Aurora	2,421	2,967	....	2,909
Black-Rock			....	3,605
Boston	1,520	1,825	....	1,746
Brandt			....	1,068
Buffalo city	8,653	15,661		
1st ward			3,548	
2d ward			3,487	
3d ward			1,836	
4th ward			5,228	
5th ward			3,942	
				18,041
Chictawaga			....	1,137
Clarence	3,353	2,239	....	2,271
Colden	464	788	....	1,085
Collins	2,120	4,025	....	4,277
Concord	1,924	2,658	....	3,004
Eden	1,066	2,093	....	2,172
Evans	1,185	2,638	....	1,822
Hamburgh	3,348	4,126	....	3,734
Holland	1,070	1,166	....	1,242
Lancaster		2,009	....	2,083
Newstead	1,926	2,383	....	2,653
Sardinia	1,414	1,633	....	1,741
Tonawanda			....	1,250
Wales	1,500	1,984	....	1,987
21 Towns. Total,	35,710	57,594	....	62,251

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Chesterfield	1,671	2,083	....	2,697
Crownpoint	2,041	2,189	....	2,212
Elizabethtown	1,015	856	....	1,061
Essex	1,543	1,529	....	1,681
Jay	1,729	1,732	....	2,260
Keene	287	700	....	730
Lewis	1,305	1,358	....	1,500

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Minerva		358	335	....	455
Moriah		2,742	2,293	....	2,595
Newcomb		62	46	....	74
Schroon		1,614	1,723	....	1,660
Ticonderoga		1,996	2,080	....	2,168
Westport		1,513	1,724	....	1,932
Willsborough		1,316	1,253	....	1,667
Wilmington		695	798	....	928
15 Towns.	Total,	19,387	20,699	....	23,620
	COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.				
Bangor		1,976	1,035	....	1,218
Belmont			382	....	470
Bombay			1,357	....	1,446
Brandon		316	418	....	530
Chateaugay		2,016	2,029	....	2,820
Constable		693	724	....	1,121
Dickinson		446	597	....	1,005
Duane		247	237	....	324
Fort-Covington		2,901	1,665	....	2,098
Franklin				....	192
Harrietstown					
Malone		2,207	2,589	....	3,229
Moira		791	798	....	964
Westville		619	661	....	1,033
14 Towns.	Total,	11,312	12,501	....	16,450
	COUNTY OF FULTON.				
Bleecker				....	346
Broadalbin		2,657	2,721	....	2,728
Caroga					
Ephratah		1,818	2,146	....	2,009
Johnstown		7,700	7,557	....	5,408
Mayfield		2,614	2,908	....	2,615
Northampton		1,392	1,369	....	1,526
Oppenheim		3,660	3,927	....	2,169

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Perth				....	737
Stratford		552	637	....	500
10 Towns.	Total,	20,393	21,265	....	18,038
	COUNTY OF GENESEE.				
Alabama		783	1,638	....	1,798
Alexander		2,331	2,487	....	2,241
Batavia		4,271	4,430	....	4,219
Bergen		1,508	1,519	....	1,835
Bethany		2,374	2,532	....	2,288
Byron		1,939	1,953	....	1,908
Darien			2,621	....	2,406
Elba		2,679	3,134	....	3,161
Le Roy		3,909	4,239	....	4,335
Oakfield					
Pavilion					
Pembroke		3,831	2,029	....	1,970
Stafford		2,367	2,563	....	2,560
13 Towns.	Total,	25,992	29,145		28,721
	COUNTY OF GREENE.				
Athens		2,425	2,673	....	2,387
Cairo		2,912	2,681	....	2,862
Catskill		4,861	5,179	....	5,339
Coxsackie		3,373	3,364	....	3,539
Durham		3,039	2,954	....	2,813
Greenville		2,565	2,313	....	2,238
Hunter		1,960	2,024	....	2,019
Lexington		2,548	2,598	....	2,813
New-Baltimore		2,370	2,395	....	2,206
Prattsville			1,469	....	1,613
Windham		3,472	2,343	....	2,417
11 Towns.	Total,	29,525	30,173	....	30,446
	COUNTY OF HAMILTON.				
Arietta				....	209
Gilman				....	98

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Hope		718	768	....	711
Lake-Pleasant		266	336	....	296
Long-Lake				....	59
Morehouse			119	....	169
Wells		340	431	....	365
7 Towns.	Total,	1,324	1,644		1,907
	COUNTY OF HERKIMER.				
Columbia		2,181	1,983	....	2,130
Danube		1,723	1,651	....	1,960
Fairfield		2,265	2,062	....	1,836
Frankfort		2,620	2,670	....	3,096
Germanflatts		2,466	2,715	....	3,245
Herkimer		2,486	2,710	....	2,369
Litchfield		1,750	1,620	....	1,672
Little-Falls		2,539	3,147	....	3,881
Manheim		1,937	2,095	....	2,095
Newport		1,863	1,955	....	2,020
Norway		1,152	1,131	....	1,046
Ohio		713	698	....	692
Russia		2,458	2,313	....	2,198
Salisbury		1,999	1,974	....	1,859
Schuyler		2,074	2,153	....	1,798
Starks		1,781	1,581	....	1,766
Warren		2,084	2,004	....	2,003
Wilmurt				....	60
Winfield		1,778	1,739	....	1,652
19 Towns.	Total	35,869	36,201	....	37,378
	COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.				
Adams		2,995	2,970	....	2,941
Alexandria		1,523	2,701	....	3,472
Antwerp		2,412	2,614	....	3,108
Brownville		2,938	2,890	....	2,972
Champion		2,342	2,490	....	2,206
Clayton			3,344	....	4,042
Ellisburgh		5,292	5,029	....	5,356

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Henderson		2,428	2,270	....	2,478
Hounsfield		3,415	3,558	....	4,143
Le Ray		3,430	3,668	....	3,722
Lorraine		1,727	1,615	....	1,721
Lyme		2,872	3,816	....	5,467
Orleans		3,101	2,044	....	3,000
Pamelia		2,263	2,322	....	2,119
Philadelphia,		1,167	1,616	....	1,888
Rodman		1,901	1,698	....	1,703
Rutland		2,339	2,111	....	2,082
Theresa					
Watertown		4,768	4,279	....	5,025
Wilna		1,602	2,053	....	2,583
				....	
20 Towns.	Total,	48,515	53,088	....	61,028

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Brooklyn city	15,395	24,529		
1st ward			2,148	
2d ward			5,447	
3d ward			3,834	
4th ward			6,827	
5th ward			7,415	
6th ward			4,043	
7th ward			4,521	
8th ward			944	
9th ward			1,054	
				36,233
Bushwick	1,620	3,325	1,291	
Williamsburgh			5,094	
				6,389
Flatbush	1,143	1,537	....	2,099
Flatlands	596	684	....	810
Gravesend	565	695	....	799
New-Utretcht	1,217	1,287	....	1,283
6 Towns. Total,	20,537	32,057	....	47,613

COUNTY OF LEWIS.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Croghan.....				
Denmark.....	2,270	2,522	....	2,398
Diana	309	449	....	883
Greig	662	538	....	592
Harrisburgh	712	803	....	850
Leyden.....	1,502	1,687	....	2,438
Lowvslle	2,334	2,097	....	2,047
Martinsburgh	2,382	2,288	....	2,281
Pinckney.....	783	796	....	907
Turin.....	1,561	1,907	....	1,704
Watson.....	909	1,163	....	1,707
West- Turin	1,534	1,843	....	2,042
12 Towns. Total,	14,958	16,093	....	17,849

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

Avon	2,362	2,754	....	2,998
Caledonia.....	1,618	1,677	....	1,985
Conesus.....	1,690	1,690	....	1,654
Geneseo	2,675	2,714	....	1,892
Groveland	1,703	1,715	....	1,993
Leicester	2,042	2,135	....	2,419
Lima	1,764	2,227	....	2,186
Livonia	2,665	2,659	....	2,719
Mount-Morris	2,534	3,499	....	4,547
Sparta.....	3,777	4,507	....	5,841
Springwater	2,253	2,567	....	2,832
York.....	2,636	3,943	....	3,644
12 Towns. Total,	27,719	31,092	....	35,710

COUNTY OF MADISON.

Brookfield	4,367	3,950	....	3,695
Cazenovia	4,344	4,647	....	4,153
De Ruyter	1,447	1,562	....	1,799
Eaton	3,558	3,758	....	3,408
Fenner.....	2,017	1,972	....	1,997

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.		1840.
Georgetown	1,094	1,177	....	1,130
Hamilton	3,220	4,022	....	3,738
Lebanon	2,249	2,337	....	1,794
Lenox	5,039	5,314	....	5,441
Madison	2,544	3,655	....	2,344
Nelson	2,445	2,231	....	2,100
Smithfield	2,636	2,750	....	1,699
Stockbridge			....	2,344
Sullivan	4,077	4,366	....	4,390
14 Towns. Total,	39,037	41,741	....	40,032
COUNTY OF MONROE.				
Brighton	6,238	2,883	....	2,337
Chili	2,010	1,951	....	1,174
Clarkson	3,251	3,836	....	3,486
Gates	7,772	1,447	....	1,728
Greece	2,574	3,265	....	3,669
Henrietta	2,310	2,215	....	2,085
Irondequoit			....	1,252
Mendon	3,057	3,404	....	3,435
Ogden	2,401	2,434	....	2,403
Parma	2,639	2,995	....	2,651
Pennfield	4,477	4,905	....	2,842
Perrinton	2,106	2,203	....	2,513
Pittsford	1,832	1,969	....	1,983
Riga	1,917	1,909	....	1,983
Rochester city		14,404		
1st ward			2,824	
2d ward			4,691	
3d ward			4,212	
4th ward			3,842	
5th ward			4,633	
				20,202
Rush	2,101	2,026	....	1,929
Sweden	2,938	3,559	....	3,133
Webster			....	2,235
Wheatland	2,239	2,684	....	2,871
19 Towns. Total,	49,862	58,085	....	64,912

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Amsterdam	3,354	4,109	....	5,329
Canajoharie	4,348	4,671	....	5,150
Charlestown	2,148	2,124	....	2,103
Florida	2,838	2,896	....	5,162
Glen	2,451	2,612	....	3,697
Mohawk			...	3,106
Minden	2,567	2,902	....	3,507
Palatine	2,745	2,876	....	2,845
Root	2,750	2,918	....	2,979
St. Johnsville			....	1,923
10 Towns. Total,	23,201	25,108	....	35,801

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

1st ward	11,327	10,380	....	10,629
2d ward	8,202	7,549	....	6,408
3d ward	9,649	10,884	....	11,581
4th ward	12,705	15,439	....	15,770
5th ward	17,722	18,495	....	19,159
6th ward	13,447	16,827	....	17,199
7th ward	15,868	21,481	....	22,985
8th ward	25,084	28,570	....	
East division			13,342	
West division			15,831	
				29,173
9th ward	22,752	20,618	....	24,795
10th ward	16,438	20,926	....	29,093
11th ward	14,901	26,845	....	17,052
12th ward	11,901	24,437	....	11,678
13th ward	12,655	17,130	....	18,516
14th ward	14,370	17,306	....	20,230
15th ward		13,202	....	17,769
16th ward			....	22,275
17th ward			....	18,622
Total,	203,007	270,089		312,932

COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Cambria	1,712	2,070	....	2,100
Hartland	1,584	2,195	....	2,301
Lewiston	1,528	2,302	....	2,543
Lockport	3,823	6,092	3,451	
Vilage of do			5,711	
				9,162
Newfane	1,448	2,148	....	2,375
Niagara	1,401	2,013	....	1,261
Pendleton	577	1,069	....	1,098
Porter	1,490	1,838	....	2,175
Royalton	3,138	3,397	....	3,557
Somerset	871	1,730	....	1,741
Wheatfield			....	1,048
Wilson	913	1,636	....	1,753
12 Towns, Total,	18,485	26,490		31,114

COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

Annsville	1,481	1,352	....	1,765
Augusta	3,058	3,347	....	2,175
Boonville	2746	3,012	....	5,519
Bridgewater	1,608	1,449	....	1,418
Camden	1,945	2,114	....	2,329
Deerfield	4,182	2,536	....	3,120
Florence	964	1,106	....	1,259
Floyd	1,699	1,795	....	1,741
Kirkland	2,505	3,497	....	2,984
Lee	2,514	2,618	....	2,936
Marcy		1,730	....	1,799
Marshall	1,903	2,579	....	2,251
New-Hartford	3,599	3,909	....	3,819
Paris	2,765	2,849	....	2,844
Remsen	1,400	1,498	....	1,648
Rome	4,360	4,505	. ..	5,680
Sangerfield	2,272	2,242	....	2,251
Steuben	2,094	2,159	....	1,993
Trenton	3,221	3,220	....	3,178

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Utica city		8,323	10,183		
1st ward				1,737	
2d ward				2,408	
3d ward				3,781	
4th ward				4,884	
					12,810
Vernon		3,045	2,827	....	3,043
Verona		3,739	4,155	....	4,504
Vienna		1,766	2,172	....	2,530
Western		2,419	2,502	....	3,488
Westmoreland		3,303	3,140	....	3,105
Whitestown		4,410	5,022	....	5,150
26 Towns.	Total,	71,326	77,518	....	85,345
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.					
Camillus		2,518	3,006	....	3,957
Cicero		1,808	2,191	....	2,464
Clay		2,095	1,538	....	2,852
De Witt			2,716	....	2,802
Elbridge		3,357	3,599	....	4,647
Fabius		3,071	2,852	....	2,562
La Fayette		2,560	2,592	....	2,600
Lysander		3,228	3,838	....	4,306
Manlius		7,375	5,594	....	5,509
Marcellus		2,626	2,456	....	2,727
Onondaga		5,668	4,789	....	5,662
Otisco		1,938	1,863	....	1,906
Pompey		4,812	4,521	....	4,371
Salina		6,929	7,793	....	11,012
Skaneateles		3,812	3,575	....	3,981
Spafford		2,647	2,404	....	1,873
Tully		1,640	1,618	....	1,663
Van Buren		2,890	2,963	....	3,021
18 Towns.	Total,	58,974	60,903	....	67,915

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Bristol	2,952	3,005	....	1,953
Canndice	1,386	1,515	....	1,341
Cannadigua	5,162	5,452	....	5,652
East-Bloomfield	3,861	1,952	....	1,986
Farmington	1,773	1,843	....	2,122
Gorham	2,977	2,684	....	2,779
Hopewell	2,202	2,058	....	1,976
Manchester	2,811	2,685	....	2,912
Naples	1,943	2,156	....	2,345
Phelps	4,798	4,786	....	5,563
Richmond	1,876	1,786	....	1,937
Seneca	6,161	6,608	....	7,073
South-Bristol			....	1,375
Victor	2,265	2,265	...	2,393
West-Bloomfield		2,075	....	2,094
15 Towns. Total,	40,167	40,870	....	43,501

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

Blooming-grove	2,099	2,005	....	2,396
Cornwall	3,486	3,289	....	3,919
Crawford	2,019	2,007	....	2,075
Deerpork	1,167	1,329	....	1,607
Goshen	3,661	2,967	....	3,889
Hamptonburgh	1,365	1,319	....	1,379
Minisink	4,979	4,439	....	5,093
Monroe,	3,671	3,712	....	3,914
Montgomery	3,887	4,016	....	4,100
Mounthope	1,535	1,484	....	1,565
Newburgh	6,424	7,683	....	8,933
New-Windsor	2,310	2,460	....	2,482
Walkill	4,056	3,714	....	4,268
Warwick	5,013	4,676	....	5,113
14 Towns. Total,	45,372	45,096	....	50,733

COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830	1835		1840.
Barre	4,801	5,182	....	5,499
Carlton	1,168	2,080	....	2,242
Clarenden	2,025	1,842	....	2,261
Gaines	2,121	2,230	....	2,431
Kendall			....	1,682
Murray	3,138	3,592	....	2,678
Ridgeway	1,939	3,349	....	3,257
Shelby	2,043	2,440	....	2,697
Yates	1,538	2,178	....	2,248
9 Towns. Total,	18,773	22,893	....	24,995

COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

Albion	669	945	....	1,499
Amboy	669	767	....	1,084
Boylston	388	368	....	481
Constantia	1,193	1,967	....	1,494
Granby	1,423	2,049	....	2,386
Greenboro				
Hannibal	1,794	2,204	....	1,275
Hastings	1,494	1,828	....	1,989
Mexico	2,671	3,138	....	3,799
New-Haven	1,410	1,551	....	1,735
Orwell	501	679	....	809
Oswego	2,703	4,902	....	4,673
Palermo		1,655	....	1,928
Parish	968	1,295	....	1,543
Redfield	341	412	....	507
Richland	2,733	3,461	....	4,046
Sandy-Creek	1,839	2,100	....	2,431
Schroeppel		1,191	....	2,198
Scriba	2,073	4,180	....	4,051
Volney	3,629	2,895	....	3,154
West-Monroe			....	908
Williamstown	606	658	....	830
22 Towns. Total,	27,104	38,245	....	43,820

COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Burlington	2,459	2,227	....	2,144
Butternuts	3,991	4,323	....	4,017
Cherry-Valley	4,098	3,876	....	3,814
Decatur	1,110	975	....	1,091
Edmeston	2,087	2,044	....	1,907
Exeter	1,690	1,462	....	2,423
Hartwick	2,772	2,586	....	2,475
Laurens	2,231	2,235	....	2,173
Maryland	1,834	2,015	....	2,050
Middlefield	3,323	3,163	....	3,318
Milford	1,968	2,112	....	2,975
New-Lisbon	2,232	2,008	....	1,909
Oneonta	1,828	1,762	....	1,936
Otego	2,136	2,123	....	1,919
Otsego	4,363	4,276	....	4,118
Pittsfield	1,005	1,318	....	1,395
Plainfield	1,626	1,530	....	1,448
Richfield	1,752	1,673	....	1,670
Springfield	2,816	2,547	....	2,382
Unadilla	2,313	2,415	....	2,272
Westford	1,645	1,547	....	1,468
Worcester	2,093	2,210	....	2,420
22 Towns. Total,	51,372	50,428	....	49,403

COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

Carmel	2,379	2,163	....	2,263
Kent	1,928	1,661	....	1,830
Patterson	1,536	1,347	....	1,349
Phillipstown	4,816	4,562	....	3,814
Quincy			....	1,659
Southeast	2,042	1,818	....	1,910
6 Towns. Total,	12,701	11,551	....	12,825

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Flushing	2,822	3,643	....	4,124
Hempstead	6,215	6,654	....	7,609

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.		1840.
Jamaica	2,376	2,885	....	3,782
North-Hempstead	3,062	3,360	....	3,891
Newtown	2,610	3,505	....	5,054
Oysterbay	5,193	5,083	....	5,864
6 Towns. Total,	22,278	25,130	....	30,324
COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.				
Berlin	2,019	1,757	....	1,794
Brunswick	2,575	2,679	....	3,051
Grafton	1,681	1,682	....	2,019
Greenbush	3,216	3,345	....	3,701
Hoosick	3,582	3,325	....	3,540
Lansingburgh	2,663	3,268	....	3,330
Nassau	3,254	3,227	....	3,237
Petersburgh	2,011	1,950	....	1,901
Pittstown	3,702	3,919	....	3,785
Sandlake	3,671	3,840	....	4,305
Scaghticoke	3,002	3,243	....	3,389
Schodack	3,795	3,793	....	4,125
Stephentown	2,716	2,528	....	2,753
Troy city	11,605	16,959		
1st ward			3,236	
2d ward			3,783	
3d ward			2,777	
4th ward			3,563	
5th ward			815	
6th ward			1,332	
7th ward			3,044	
8th ward			823	
				19,373
14 Towns. Total,	49,472	55,515	....	60,303
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.				
Castleton	2,204	2,868	....	4,286
Northfield	2,171	2,297	....	2,747

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Southfield		975	845	....	1,626
Westfield		1,724	1,681	....	2,326
4 Towns,	Total,	7,084	7,691	....	16,985
	COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.				
Clarkstown		2,298	2,176	....	2,538
Haverstraw		2,306	2,865	....	3,348
Orangetown		1,947	2,079	....	2,771
Rampo		2,837	2,576	....	3,217
4 Towns.	Total,	9,388	9,696	....	11,874
	COUNTY OF SARATOGA.				
Ballston		2,113	2,001	....	2,037
Charlton		2,023	1,981	....	1,937
Clifton Park		2,494	2,282	....	2,717
Corinth		1,412	1,261	....	1,365
Day		758	829	....	943
Edinburgh		1,571	1,447	....	1,458
Galway		2,710	2,638	....	2,412
Greenfield		3,151	2,927	....	2,807
Hadley		829	862	....	865
Halfmoon		2,042	2,146	....	2,631
Malta		1,517	1,386	....	1,459
Milton		3,079	3,047	....	3,149
Moreau		1,690	1,520	....	1,575
Northumberland		1,606	1,502	....	1,672
Providence		1,579	1,497	....	1,512
Saratoga		2,461	2,435	....	2,624
Saratoga-Springs		2,204	2,438	....	3,384
Stillwater		2,601	2,565	....	2,733
Waterford		1,473	1,998	....	1,824
Wilton		1,303	1,250	....	1,438
20 Towns.	Total,	33,616	38,012	....	40,542

COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.		1840
Duanesburgh	2,837	3,281	....	3,338
Glenville	2,494	3,027	....	3,068
Niskayuna	446	565	....	681
Princetow	819	975	....	1,184
Rotterdam	1,480	2,110	....	2,274
Schenectady city	4,258	6,272	....	
1st ward			1,420	
2d ward			1,540	
3d ward			1,246	
4th ward			2,482	
				4,688
6 Towns. Total,	12,334	16,230	....	17,233

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim	2,280	2,366	....	2,726
Broome	3,167	3,342	....	2,404
Carlisle	1,748	1,743	....	1,850
Cobleskill	2,988	3,261	....	3,583
Conesville			....	1,621
Fulton	1,592	1,778	....	2,146
Jefferson	1,743	1,851	....	2,033
Middleburgh	3,266	3,139	....	3,841
Schoharie	5,146	5,066	....	5,532
Seward			....	2,086
Sharon	4,247	4,363	....	2,520
Summit	1,733	1,619	....	2,009
12 Towns. Total,	27,910	28,508	....	32,351

COUNTY OF SENECA.

Covert	1,791	1,615	....	1,744
Fayette	3,214	3,461	....	3,902
Junius	1,581	1,517	....	1,594
Lodi	1,786	1,772	....	2,238
Ovid	2,756	2,997	....	2,719
Romulus	2,089	1,793	....	2,066
Seneca-Falls	2,602	3,786	....	4,101

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Tyre		1,482	1,527	....	1,507
Varick		1,890	1,950	....	1,971
Waterloo		1,837	2,209	....	3,026
10 Towns.	Total,	21,031	22,627	....	24,868
	COUNTY OF STEUBEN.				
Addison		944	1,388	....	1,919
Avoca					
Bath		3,387	4,100	....	4,796
Bradford				....	1,545
Cameron		924	1,224	....	1,349
Campbell			842	....	850
Canisteo		620	780	....	941
Caton				....	797
Cohocton		2,711	2,855	....	2,985
Dansville,		1,728	2,558	....	2,725
Erwin		795	1,089	....	782
Greenwood		852	1,140	....	1,133
Hornby		1,572	972	....	1,048
Hornelsville		1,364	1,850	....	2,121
Howard		2,463	3,037	....	3,250
Jasper		657	984	....	1,187
Lindley				....	638
Orange		2,391	2,724	....	1,822
Painted-Post		974	1,619	....	1,672
Prattsburgh		2,399	2,557	....	2,442
Pulteney		1,730	1,822	....	1,782
Reading		1,568	1,644	....	1,535
Troupsburgh		666	876	....	1,172
Tyrone		1,880	2,106	....	2,098
Urbana		1,238	1,642	....	1,889
Wayne		1,172	1,350	....	1,377
Wheeler		1,389	1,604	....	1,305
Woodhull		501	672	....	820
28 Towns.	Total,	33,975	41,435	....	45,985

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Brasher	823	929	....	2,118
Canton	2,440	2,412	....	3,464
Colton				
De Kalb	1,060	1,200	....	1,530
De Peyster	814	788	....	1,032
Edwards	633	739	....	956
Fowler	1,447	1,571	....	1,752
Gouverneur	1,552	1,796	....	2,529
Hammond	767	1,327	....	1,845
Hermon	663	870	....	1,271
Hopkinton	827	910	....	1,149
Lawrence	1,097	1,241	....	1,835
Lisbon	1,891	2,411	....	3,503
Louisville	1,076	1,315	....	1,687
Macomb				
Madrid	3,459	4,069	....	4,510
Massena	2,070	2,288	....	2,726
Morristown	1,618	2,339	....	2,853
Norfolk	1,309	1,373	....	1,132
Ogdensburgh, Village			2,555	
Oswegatchie	3,934	4,656	3,164	
				5,719
Parishville	1,479	1,657	....	2,251
Pierrepont	749	922	....	1,430
Pitcairn			....	396
Potsdam	3,650	3,810	....	4,460
Rossie	650	722	....	1,553
Russell	659	655	....	1,377
Stockholm	1,944	2,047	....	2,993
27 Towns. Total,	36,351	42,047	....	56,676

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Brookhaven	6,095	6,866	....	7,050
Easthampton	1,663	1,819	....	2,076
Huntington	5,582	5,493	....	6,562
Islip	1,653	1,523	....	1,909
Riverhead	2,016	2,133	....	2,449
Shelter-Island	330	334	....	379

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Smithtown		1,636	1,530	....	1,932
Southampton		4,850	5,275	....	6,205
Southold		2,900	3,236	....	3,907
9 Towns.	Total,	26,780	23,274	....	32,469
	COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.				
Bethel		1,203	1,247	....	1,433
Cochecton		433	523	....	622
Collikoon					
Fallsburgh		1,173	1,533	....	1,732
Forestburgh				....	443
Liberty		1,277	1,331	....	1,570
Lumberland		955	1,179	....	1,205
Mamakating		3,062	3,115	....	3,413
Neversink		1,258	1,330	....	1,631
Rockland		547	744	....	826
Thompson		2,459	2,693	....	2,610
11 Towns.	Total,	12,372	13,755	....	15,630
	COUNTY OF TIOGA.				
Barton		972	1,469	....	2,303
Berkshire		1,633	964	....	955
Candor		2,653	2,710	....	3,367
Newark		1,029	1,335	....	1,616
Nichols		1,233	1,641	....	1,936
Owego		3,030	4,039	....	5,329
Richford			832	....	933
Spencer		1,253	1,407	....	1,532
Tioga,		1,411	1,937	...	2,323
9 Towns.	Total,	13,364	16,534	....	20,351
	COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.				
Caroline		2,633	2,531	....	2,459
Danby		2,431	2,473	...	2,570
Dryden		5,206	5,851	....	5,433
Enfield		2,332	3,240	....	2,343
Groton		3,597	3,512	....	3,618

TOWNS.		POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Hector		5,212	5,663	....	5,654
Ithaca		5,270	5,556	....	5,811
Lansing		4,020	3,592	....	3,673
Newfield		2,664	3,296	....	3,572
Ulysses		3,130	3,244	....	2,980
10 Towns.	Total,	36,545	33,003	....	38,113
	COUNTY OF ULSTER.				
Esopus		1,770	1,626	....	1,927
Hurley		1,408	1,519	....	2,201
Kingston,		4,170	4,057	....	5,824
Marbletown		3,223	3,269	....	3,812
Marlborough		2,272	2,434	....	2,524
New-Paltz		5 105	5,480	....	5,412
Olive		1,636	1,793	....	2,023
Plattekill		2,044	2,008	....	2,123
Rochester		2,420	2,665	....	2,674
Saugerties		3,750	4,942	....	6,119
Shandaken		966	1,263	....	1,464
Shawangunk		3,681	3,690	....	3,885
Wawarsing		2,733	3,735	....	4,044
Woodstock		1,376	1,479	....	1,692
14 Towns.	Total,	36,559	39,960	....	45,724
	COUNTY OF WARREN.				
Athol		707	937	....	1,210
Bolton		1,466	1,496	....	1,153
Caldwell		797	640	....	635
Chester		1,234	1,361	....	1,623
Hague		721	769	....	610
Horicon				....	663
Johnsburgh		985	1,016	....	1,156
Luzerne		1,362	1,387	....	1,287
Queensbury		3,080	3,088	....	3,664
Warrensburgh,		1,191	1,290	....	1,469
10 Towns.	Total,	11,795	12,034		13,470

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840.
Argyle	3,459	3,013	....	3,113
Cambridge	2,319	2,105	....	2,004
Dresden	475	659	....	679
Easton	3,753	2,908	....	3,002
Fort-Ann	3,201	3,242	....	3,559
Fort-Edward	1,816	1,784	....	1,723
Granville	3,882	3,862	....	3,846
Greenwich	3,850	3,363	....	3,379
Hampton	1,069	933	....	972
Hartford	2,420	2,223	....	2,158
Hebron	2,635	2,469	....	2,493
Jackson	2,054	1,739	....	1,730
Kingsbury	2,606	2,426	....	2,773
Putnam	718	731	....	785
Salem	2,972	2,632	....	2,855
White-Creek	2,448	2,111	....	2,204
Whitehall	2,888	3,076	....	3,810
17 Towns. Total,	42,615	39,326	....	41,095

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Arcadia	3,774	4,999	....	4,932
Butler	1,764	2,160	....	2,237
Galen	3,631	3,775	....	4,245
Huron	1,082	1,831	....	2,020
Lyons	3,603	4,013	....	4,300
Macedon	1,990	2,190	....	2,397
Marion	1,981	2,043	....	1,903
Ontario	1,587	1,626	....	1,890
Palmyra	3,434	3,326	....	3,550
Rose	1,641	1,715	....	2,031
Savannah	886	1,324	....	1,707
Sodus	3,523	4,079	....	4,393
Walworth	1,781	1,798	....	1,734
Williamson,	1,788	2,017	....	2,147
Wolcott	1,085	1,792	....	2,492
15 Towns. Total,	33,555	37,788	....	42,068

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

TOWNS.	POPULATION. 1830.	1835.		1840
Bedford	2,570	2,735	....	2,822
Cortland	3,840	3,994	....	5,592
Eastchester	1,030	1,168	....	1,502
Greenburgh,	2,195	2,606	....	3,361
Harrison	1,085	1,016	....	1,139
Lewisborough	1,537	1,470	....	1,619
Mamaroneck	833	882	....	1,416
Mount-Pleasant	4,932	5,757	....	7,308
Newcastle	1,336	1,406	....	1,529
New-Rochelle	1,274	1,261	....	1,816
North-Castle	1,653	1,789	....	2,058
North-Salem	1,276	1,178	....	1,161
Pelham	334	255	....	789
Poundridge	1,437	1,426	....	1,407
Rye	1,602	1,607	....	1,803
Scarsdale	317	329	....	255
Somers	1,997	1,900	....	2,082
Westchester	2,362	3,044	....	4,154
White-Plains	759	876	....	1,087
Yonkers	1,761	1,879	....	2,968
Yorktown	2,141	2,212	....	2,819
21 Towns. Total,	36,456	38,790	....	48,687

COUNTY OF WYOMING.

Attica	2,485	2,581	....	2,709
Bennington	2,217	2,676	....	2,367
Castile	2,259	2,536	....	2,828
China	2,387	1,279	...	1,437
Covington	2,716	2,514	....	2,438
Gainesville	1,820	2,097	....	2,367
Java		1,972	....	2,331
Middlebury	2,415	2,518	....	2,447
Orangeville	1,525	1,791	....	1,949
Perry	2,792	2,934	....	3,087
Sheldon	1,731	2,186	....	2,366
Warsaw	2,474	2,686	....	2,852
Wethersfield	1,179	1,623	....	1,731
13 Towns. Total,	26,000	29,443	....	30,909

COUNTY OF YATES.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.		1840.
Barrington.....	1,854	1,937	....	1,869
Benton	3,957	3,851	....	3,911
Italy.....	1,092	1,245	....	1,633
Jerusalem	2,783	2,843	....	2,934
Middlesex	3,423	1,440	....	1,439
Milo.....	3,620	3,824	....	3,985
Potter.....		2,256	....	2,245
Starkey	2,235	2,400	....	2,426
8 Towns. Total,	19,019	19,796	....	20,442

POPULATION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Census 1820.	Census 1830.	Census 1840.
Maine,	298,335	399,955	501,703
New-Hampshire,	244,161	269,328	484,574
Vermont,	235,764	280,652	291,948
Massachusetts,	523,287	610,408	737,699
Rhode-Island,	83,059	97,199	108,830
Connecticut,	275,202	297,675	309,978
New-York,	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,420,921
New-Jersey,	277,575	320,823	373,306
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033
Delaware,	72,749	76,748	78,085
Maryland,	407,350	447,040	469,232
Virginia,	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797
North-Carolina,	633,829	737,987	753,419
South-Carolina,	502,741	581,185	594,398
Georgia,	340,987	516,823	691,392
Alabama,	127,901	309,527	590,756
Mississippi,	75,448	126,621	375,651
Louisiana,	153,407	215,529	352,411
Tennessee,	422,813	681,904	829,210
Kentucky,	564,317	687,917	779,828
Ohio,	581,434	937,903	1,519,467
Indiana	147,178	343,031	685,866
Illinois,	55,211	157,455	476,183
Missouri,	66,586	140,445	383,702
District of Columbia,	33,089	39,834	43,712
Michigan,	8,696	31,639	212,267
Arkansas,	14,273	30,388	97,574
Florida Territory,	.....	34,730	54,477
Wiskonsan Territory,	.....	.....	30,945
Iowa Territory,	.....	.....	43,112
TOTAL,	9,638,131	12,866,490	17,062,566

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, *President.*

Maine.
George Evans,
John Fairfield.

New-Hampshire.
Levi Woodbury,
Charles G. Atherton.

Vermont,
Samuel S. Phelps,
William C. Upham.

Massachusetts.
Rufus Choate,
Isaac C. Bates.

Rhode-Island.
William Sprague,
James F. Simmons.

Connecticut.
Jabex W. Huntington,
John M. Niles.

New-York.
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,
Silas Wright, Jr.

New-Jersey.
William L. Dayton,
Jacob W. Miller.

Pennsylvania.
Daniel Sturgeon,
James Buchanan.

Delaware.
Richard H. Bayard,
Thomas Clayton.

Maryland.
William D. Merrick,
James A. Pearce.

Virginia.
William C. Rives,
William S. Archer.

North-Carolina.

Willie P. Mangum,
William H. Haywood, Jr.

South-Carolina.

Daniel E. Huger,
George M'Duffie.

Georgia.

John M. Berrien,
Walter T. Colquit.

Alabama.

William R. King,
Arthur P. Bagby.

Mississippi.

John Henderson,
Robert J. Walker.

Louisiana.

Alexander Barrow,
Alexander Porter.

Tennessee.

Ephraim H. Foster,
Spencer Jarnagin.

Kentucky.

James T. Morehead,
John J. Crittenden.

Ohio.

Benjamin Tappan,
William Allen.

Indiana.

Albert S. White,
Edward A. Hanagan.

Illinois.

James Semple,
Sidney Breese.

Missouri.

Thomas H. Benton,
David R. Atcheson.

Michigan.

Augustus S. Porter,
William Woodbridge.

Arkansas.

William S. Fulton,
Ambrose H. Sevier.

ASBURY DICKENS, *Secretary.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. JOHN W. JONES, *Speaker.*

Maine.

Benjamin J. Herrick,
Robert P. Dunlap,
Luther Severance,
Hannibal Hamlin,
Freeman H. Morse,
[*Two vacancies.*]

New-Hampshire.

Edmund Burke,
John R. Reding,
Moses Norris, Jr.,
John P. Hale.

Massachusetts.

Robert C. Winthrop,
Daniel P. King,
William Parmenter,
Charles Hudson,
John Quincy Adams,
Henry Williams,
Joseph Grinnell,
Julius W. Rockwell,
[*Two vacancies.*]

Rhode-Island.

Henry Y. Cranston,
Elisha R. Potter.

Connecticut.

Thomas H. Seymour,
John Stewart,
George H. Catlin,
Samuel Simons.

Vermont.

Solomon Foot,
Jacob Collamer,
George P. Marsh,
Paul Dillingham. Jr.

New-York.

Selah B. Strong,
Henry C. Murphy,
J. Philips Phœnix,
William B. Maclay,
Moses G. Leonard,
Hamilton Fish,
Joseph H. Anderson,
Richard D. Davis,
James G. Clinton,
Jeremiah Russell,
Zadock Pratt,
David L. Seymour,
Daniel D. Barnard,
Charles Rogers,

Lemuel Stetson,
Chesselden Ellis,
Charles S. Benton,
Preston King,
Orville Hungerford,
Samuel Beardsley,
Jeremiah E. Cary,
Smith M. Purdy,
Orville Robinson,
Horace Wheaton,
George Rathbun,
Amasa Dana,
Byram Green,
Thomas J. Patterson,
Charles H. Carroll,
William S. Hubbell,
Asher Tyler,
William A. Moseley,
Albert Smith,
Washington Hunt.

New-Jersey.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
George Sykes,
Isaac G. Farlee,
Littleton Kirkpatrick,
William Wright.

Pennsylvania.

Edward J. Morris,
Joseph R. Ingersoll,
John T. Smith,
Charles J. Ingersoll,
Jacob S. Yost,
Michael H. Jenks,
Abraham R. McIlvaine,
Jeremiah Brown,
John Ritter,
Richard Brodhead, Jr.
Benjamin A. Bidlack,
Almon H. Read,
Henry Frick,
Alexander Ramsay,
Henry Nes,
James Black,
James Irvin,
Andrew Stewart,
Henry D. Foster,
John Dickey,
William Wilkins,
Samuel Hays,
Charles M. Reed,
Joseph Buffington.

Delaware.

George B. Rodney.

Maryland.

[*Not yet districted.*]

Virginia.

Archibald Atkinson,
George C. Dromgoole,
Walter Coles,
Edmund W. Hubard,
Thomas W. Gilmer,
John W. Jones,

Henry A. Wise,
Willoughby Newton,
Samuel Chilton,
William Lucas,
William Taylor,
Augustus A. Chapman,
George W. Hopkins,
George W. Summers,
Lewis Steenrod.

North-Carolina.

Thomas L. Clingman,
Daniel M. Barringer,
David S. Reid,
Edmund Deberry,
Romulus M. Saunders,
James J. McKay,
John R. J. Daniel,
Archibald H. Arrington,
Kenneth Rayner.

South-Carolina.

James A. Black,
Richard F. Simpson,
Joseph A. Woodward,
John Campbell,
Armstead Burt,
Isaac E. Holmes,
R. Barnwell Rhett.

Georgia.

Edward J. Black,
A. H. Stephens,
Hugh A. Haralson,
Absalom H. Chappell,
John H. Lumpkin,
Howell Cobb,
William H. Stiles,
Duncan L. Clinch.

Alabama.

James Dellet,
James E. Belser,
Dixon H. Lewis,
William W. Payne,
George S. Houston,
Reuben Chapman,
Felix G. McConnell.

Louisiana.

John Slidell,
Alcee Lablanche,
John B. Dawson,
Peter E. Bossier.

Kentucky.

Linn Boyd,
Willis Green,
Henry Grider,
George A. Caldwell,
James Stone,
John White,
Wm. P. Thomasson,
Garrett Davis,
Richard French,
John W. Tibbatts.

Tennessee.

Andrew Johnson,
William T, Senter,
Julius W. Blackwell,
Alvan Cullom,
George W. Jones,
Aaron V. Brown,
David W. Dickinson,
Joseph H. Peyton,
Cave Johnson,
John B. Ashe,
Milton Brown.

Illinois.

Robert Smith,
John A. McClernand,
Orlando B. Ficklin,
John Wentworth,
Stephen A. Douglas,
Joseph P. Hoge,
John J. Hardin.

Indiana.

Robert Dale Owen,
Thomas J. Henley,
Thomas Smith,
Caleb B. Smith,
William J. Brown,
John W. Davis,
Joseph A. Wright,
John Pettit,
Samuel C. Sample,
Andrew Kennedy.

Ohio.

Alexander Duncan,
John B. Weller,
Robert C. Schenck,
Joseph Vance,
Emery D. Potter,
Henry St. John,
Joseph J. McDowell,
John J. Vanmeter,
Elias Florence,
Heman Allen Moore,
Jacob Brinkerhoff,
Alexander Harper,
Parley B. Johnson,
Samuel F. Vinton,
Joseph Morris,
James Mathews,
Wm. C. McCauslen,
Ezra Dean,
Daniel R. Tilden,
Joshua R. Giddings,
Henry R. Brinkerhoff.

Mississippi.

Jacob Thompson,
William H. Hammett,
R. W. Roberts,
Tilghman M. Tucker.

Missouri.

John Jameson,
Gustavus M. Bower,

James H. Relf,
James B. Bowlin,
James M. Hughes.

Michigan.

Robert McClellan,
Lucius Lyon,
James B. Hunt.

Arkansas.

Edward Cross.

DELEGATES.

Florida.

David Levy.

Wiskonsan.

Henry Dodge.

Iowa.

Augustus C. Dodge.

C. J. McNULTY, *Clerk.*

OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATORS.

First Senate District.—John B. Scott, Isaac L. Varian, John A. Lott, David R. Floyd Jones.

Second Senate District.—Robert Denniston, Abraham Bockee, Abraham A. Deyo, Joshua B. Smith.

Third Senate District.—Henry W. Strong, Erastus Corning, John C. Wright, Stephen C. Johnson.

Fourth Senate District.—Sidney Lawrence, Edmund Varney, Thomas B. Mitchell, Orville Clark.

Fifth Senate District.—Henry A. Foster, George C. Sherman, Carlos P. Scovil, Thomas Barlow.

Sixth Senate District.—Nehemiah Platt, James Faulkner, Calvin T. Chamberlain, Clark Burnham.

Seventh Seventh District.—Elijah Rhoades, William Bartlit, John Porter, Albert Lester.

Eighth Senate District.—Samuel Works, Gideon Hard, Harvey Putnam, Frederick F. Backus.

Isaac R. Elwood, Clerk of the Senate, salary,..... $1,200

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Albany.—Samuel Stevens, Simon Veeder, Levi Shaw.

Allegany.—Horatio R. Riddle, Nathaniel Coe.

Broome.—John B. Rogers.

Cattaraugus.—James Burt, Marcus H. Johnson.

Cayuga.—Ashbel Avery, Benjamin F. Hall, Robert Hume.

Chautauque.—Marcius Simons, Forbes Johnson, Elijah Waters.

Chemung.—Sylvester Hazen.

Chenango.—Daniel Noyes, Erastus Dickinson, Rensselaer W. Clark.

Clinton.—Julius C. Hubbell.
Columbia.—Uriah Edwards, William A. Carpenter, Peter P. Rossman.
Cortland.—John Kingman, Jr., Platt F. Grow.
Delaware.—Edward J. Burhans, Jesse Palmer.
Dutchess.—Alexander H. Coffin, John K. Mead, Ambrose L. Pinney.
Erie.—Daniel Lee, Amos Wright, Elisha Smith.
Essex.—Gideon Hammond.
Franklin.—Francis D. Flanders.
Fulton and Hamilton.—James Harris.
Genesee.—Chester Hannum, Charles P. Brown.
Greene.—Robert C. Field, Lemuel C. Stimson.
Herkimer.—Michael Hoffman, Peter H. Warren.
Jefferson.—Samuel Bond, William Carlisle, Eli West.
Kings.—William Burbank, Jacob Rapelje.
Lewis.—Alburn Foster.
Livingston.—Gardner Arnold, Daniel D. Spencer.
Madison.—Thomas Keith, Ralph I. Gates, Alfred Medbery.
Monroe.—Moses Sperry, Edward Wadhams, Ashley Sampson.
Montgomery.—Clark B. Cochrane, Morgan L. Harris.
New-York.—Thomas Jeremiah, Edward Sanford, Joseph S. Bosworth, Joshua Fleet, William H. Jansen, George G. Glasier, Geo. S. Mann, Auguste Davezac, Thomas N. Carr, John E. Ross, James H. Suydam, Michael Burke, Richard S. Williams.
Niagara.—Luther Wilson, John Sweeney.
Oneida.—Horatio Seymour, James Douglass, Richard Empey, Justus Childs.
Onondaga.—Elisha Litchfield, Seth Hutchinson, Thomas G. Alvord, Warner Abbott.
Ontario.—Lorenzo Clark, Henry Pardee, Israel Huntington.
Orange.—Leonard Lee, George W. Tuthill, David H. Smith.
Orleans.—Sands Cole.
Oswego.—William F. Allen, Alban Strong.
Otsego.—William W. Snow, Nahum Thompson, George S. Gorham.
Putnam.—Saxton Smith.
Queens.—Samuel Youngs.
Rensselaer.—George B. Warren, Jonathan E. Whipple, John L. Cole.
Richmond.—William Nickles.
Rockland.—John Haring, Jr.
St. Lawrence.—George Redington, Calvin T. Hulburd.
Saratoga.—James Groom, Ezra Wilson.
Schenectady.—Archibald L. Linn.

Schoharie.—John Spickerman, Seth Eldredge.
Seneca.—Helim Sutton.
Steuben.—John Jamison, Jeffery Smith, Asa McConnell.
Suffolk.—Richard W. Smith, Silas Horton.
Sullivan.—Amos Y. Grant.
Tioga.—Nathaniel W. Davis.
Tompkins.—Charles M. Turner, Peter Lounsbury.
Ulster.—Samuel Reynolds, Abraham D. Bevier.
Warren.—John F. Sherrill.
Washing'on.—John W. Proudfit, John Barker.
Wayne.—Austin Roe, Isaac R. Sanford.
Westchester.—Andrew Findlay, Charles Wright.
Wyoming.—Truman Benedict, Leverett Spring.
Yates.—Thomas Seamans.

James R. Rose, Clerk of the Assembly, salary,.... $1,800

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor,.....	$3,000
Samuel Nelson, Chief Justice Supreme Court,.....	3,000
Greene C. Bronson, Justice Supreme Court,.....	3,000
Esek Cowen, do do	3,000
William T. McCoun, Vice-Chancellor 1st Circuit,.....	2'000
Lewis H. Sanford, Assistant do for do	2,500
Frederick Whittlesey, Vice-Chancellor 8th Circuit,.....	1,600
William Kent, Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit,.....	1,600
Charles H. Ruggles, do 2d do	1,600
John P. Cushman, do 3d do	1,600
John Willard, do 4th do	1,600
Philo Gridley, do 5th do	1,600
Robert Monell, do 6th do	1,600
Daniel Mosely, do 7th do	1,600
Nathan Dayton, do 8th do	1,600
Nicholas Hill, Jr., State Reporter, ...	500
Alonzo C. Paige, Chancery Reporter, ...	500
Isaac R. Elwood, Clerk of Court of Errors,.....	fees.
John M. Davison, Register in Chancery, ...	2,000
and for clerk hire, &c.....	2,500
Hiram Walworth, Assistant Register in Chancery, ...	2,500
and for clerk hire, &c.....	5,000
William P. Hallett, Clerk Supreme Court, New-York, ...	2,500
and for clerk hire, &c.....	3,000

		Salary.
Charles Humphrey,	Clerk Supreme Court, Albany,	2,000
	and for clerk hire, &c.	2,800
Hiram Denio,	Clerk Supreme Court, Utica,	2,000
	and for clerk hire, &c.	2,800
Jacob Sutherland,	Clerk Supreme Court, Geneva,	2,000
	and for clerk hire, &c.	2,800
Alexander Forbes,	Clerk of 2d Chancery Circuit,	1,500
Gideon M. Davison,	do 4th do	1,200
James W. Williams,	do 5th do	1,500
Robert B. Monell,	do 6th do	1,200
Stephen A. Goodwin,	do 7th do	1,500
E. Darwin Smith,	do 8th do	1,500
	and for clerk hire, &c.	1,500
Oliver L. Barbour,	Chancellor's Clerk,	600

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

William C. Bouck,	*Governor*, $4,000
Daniel S. Dickinson,	*Lieutenant Governor*, $6 for each day's attendance.
Samuel Young,	*Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools*, 2,500
Azariah C. Flagg,	*Comptroller*, 2,500
Thomas Farrington,	*Treasurer*, 1,500
George P. Barker,	*Attorney-General*, 1,000
Nathaniel Jones,	*Surveyor-General*, 1,000
Henry Storms,	*Commissary-General*, 700
Archibald C. Niven,	*Adjutant-General*, 1,000
Robert H. Pruyn,	*Judge Advocate-General*, 150
George W. Little,	*Acting Canal Commissioner*, 2,000
Benjamin Enos,	do do 2,000
Jonas Earll, Jr.,	do do 2,000
D. P. Bissell,	do do 2,000
Stephen Clark, James Hooker,	*Canal Comm's*, $5.47 for each day's attendance.
Chester Hayden, Ambrose Salisbury, David Hamilton,	*Canal Appraisers*, $4 per day, and five cents per mile for travel.
Archibald Campbell,	*Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Land Office*, 1,500
Philip Phelps,	*Deputy Comptroller*, 1,500

	Salary.
George W. Newell, *Chief Clerk of the Canal Department*,..	1,500
Samuel S. Randall, *General Dep. Sup. of Common Schools*,..	1,000
John Willard, *Deputy Treasurer*,.....	1,300
William Cassidy, *State Librarian*,.....	700
do for attendance on Miscellaneous Library,	125
Joseph W. Bouck, *Private Secretary to the Governor*,.....	600
Dionysius R. Vanderlip, *Messenger of the Governor*,..$3 each day.	

Commissioners of the Land Office.

The Lieutenant Governor,
The Speaker of the Assembly,
The Secretary of State,
The Surveyor-General,
The Comptroller,
The Attorney-General,
The Treasurer.

Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

The Lieutenant Governor,
The Comptroller,
The Secretary of State,
The Attorney-General,
The Surveyor-General.
The Treasurer.

The Canal Board,

Consists of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and the Canal Commissioners.

Trustees of the State Library.

The Governor,
The Lieutenant Governor,
The Secretary of State,
The Comptroller,
The Attorney-General,
} *Acting Trustees.*

Trustees of the Capitol.

The Governor,
The Lieutenant Governor,
The Speaker of the Assembly,
The Secretary of State,
The Comptroller,
The Attorney-General.

Trustees of the New State Hall.

The Governor,
The Lieutenant Governor,
The Speaker of the Assembly,
The Secretary of State,
The Comptroller,
The Attorney-General,
The Surveyor-General.

Trustees having the care and custody of the State Hall.

The Secretary of State,
The Comptroller,
The Surveyor-General.

Regents of the University, with the dates of their appointment.

	The Governor, *ex officio*,
	The Lieutenant Governor, *ex officio*,
	The Secretary of State, *ex officio*,
1807, February 11,	Elisha Jenkins,
1822, February 7,	James Thompson,
1823, February 14,	Peter Wendell, M. D.,
1825, January 12,	John Greig,
1826, January 26,	Gulian C. Verplanck,
1829, March 31,	Gerrit Y. Lansing,
" " "	John K. Paige,
1831, March 23,	John A. Dix,
1833, February 5,	William Campbell,
" " "	Erastus Corning,
" April 4,	Prosper M. Wetmore.
1834, April 17,	James McKown,
" " "	John L. Graham,
1835, January 20,	Amasa J. Parker,
" April 8,	John McLean,
1839, February 18,	Joseph Russell,
1840, " 28,	John C. Spencer,
1842, " 1,	Gideon Hawley,
" March 22,	David Buel,
	Peter Wendell, *Chancellor*,
	The Lieut. Governor, *V. Chancellor*,
	T. Romeyn Beck, *Secretary*.

CLERKS IN THE DIFFERENT STATE OFFICES.

Secretary of State's Office.

John Cuyler, Henry P. Nugent.

Comptroller's Office.

Homer R. Phelps,
Peter Hasbrouck,
Peter Keyser,
Henry Tifft,
Edmund Sloan,
Edward W. Graham,
Henry F. Flagg,
Jetur Gardiner,
John T. Marshall.

Free Bank Department.

William W. Van Zandt, *Chief Clerk.*
Charles Callender, } *Registers.*
George Hanford, }

Incorporated Bank Department.

Henry H. Van Dyck, } *Registers.*
John F. Bacon, }

Canal Department.

Edward James,
William McGourkey,
N. J. Van Arnum,
Frederick A. Mallory.

Surveyor-General's Office.

James B. Jones.

Attorney-General's Office.

E. Fitch Smith.

Treasurer's Office.

Charles P. Fay.

Adjutant-General's Office.

Alexander Donaldson, Jr.

LIST

OF SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS IN THE STATE OF N. YORK,

For the year 1844.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Clerks.
Albany,.....	Christopher Batterman, .	William Mix.
Allegany,....	David Brown, ...	William Windsor.
Broome,.....	Joseph Bartlett,.....	George Burr.
Cattaraugus,..	George W. White,.....	Francis E. Baillet.
Cayuga,.....	George H. Carr,.....	Philip Van Arsdale.
Chautauque,..	Orrin McClure,.....	Alvin Plumb.
Chemung,....	William R. Judson,.....	Simeon L. Rood.
Chenango, ...	Joseph P. Chamberlain,.	John Latham.
Clinton,.....	John Fitz Gerald,.....	St. John B. L. Skinner,
Columbia,....	Henry C. Miller,.....	John I. Traver,
Cortland, ...	Christian Ets,.....	Samuel Hotchkiss.
Delaware, ...	Greene Moore,.....	Crawford B. Sheldon.
Dutchess,....	Alonzo H. Mory, ...	Robert Mitchell.
Erie, ...	Ralph Plumb, ...	Manly Colton.
Essex,.....	Chilion A. Trimble, ...	Edmund F. Williams.
Franklin, ...	Loyal C. Lathrop,.....	Lauriston Amsden.
Fulton,.....	Knapthali Kline, ...	Stephen Wait.
Genesee,.....	James Long, ...	Hezekiah H. Carpenter.
Greene,.....	Samuel Dubois,.....	William Pierson.
Hamilton,....	Almond Brundage, ...	John C. Holmes.
Herkimer, ...	Jeremiah Cory,.....	Erwin A. Munson.
Jefferson,....	Herman Strong, ...	Charles B. Hoard.
Kings,.....	William Jenkins,.....	John M. Hicks.
Lewis, ...	Elihu Parsons, ...	Julius A. White.
Livingston,..	William H. Scott, ...	William H. Whiting.
Madison,.....	Samuel French,.....	Zadock T. Bentley.
Monroe,.....	Hiram Sibley, ...	Charles J. Hill.
Montgomery,	Lynds Jones, ...	Chester S. Brumley.
New-York,..	William Jones,.....	James Conner.
Niagara,.....	James A Cooper, ...	James C. Lewis.
Oneida,.....	Palmer V. Kellogg, ...	Delos Dewolf.
Onondaga, ...	Heber Wetherby,.....	Charles T. Hicks.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Clerks.
Ontario,.....	Eri Densmore,.....	Alexander H. Howell.
Orange, ...	Adam H. Sinsabaugh,...	John C. Wallace.
Orleans, ...	Horace Perry,.....	Elijah Dana.
Oswego,.....	Marinus W. Mathews,...	John Carpenter.
Otsego,.....	Amos Winsor,.....	George B. Wilson.
Putnam, ...	James Smith,.....	Reuben D. Barnum.
Queens,.....	John A. Searing,.....	Abraham D. Snedeker,
Rensselaer, ..	Gideon Reynolds,.....	Charles Hooper.
Richmond,...	Israel O. Dissosway,....	Joshua Mersereau, Jr.
Rockland,....	Archibald Cassedy,.....	Abraham Hogenkamp.
St. Lawrence,	Noble S. Elderkin,.....	Martin Thatcher.
Saratoga, ...	Isaac Frink,.....	Horace Goodrich.
Schenectady,.	Anthony H. Van Slyck,.	Silas H. Marsh.
Schoharie,...	John S. Brown,.....	Thomas McArthur.
Seneca,.....	Benjamin W. Adams,...	Cyrus D. Hanks.
Steuben, ...	Hugh Magee,.....	William Hamilton.
Suffolk,.....	Henry T. Penny, ...	J. Wickham Case.
Sullivan,.....	William Gumaer,.....	Hervy W. Howell.
Tioga,.....	Charles R. Barstow, ...	Moses Stevens.
Tompkins,...	Ephraim Labar, ...	Henry B. Weaver.
Ulster,.....	John H. Schryver,.....	Joseph H. Tuthill.
Warren, ...	Timothy Bowen, ...	Thomas Archibald.
Washington..	Horace Stowell, ...	Henry Shipherd.
Wayne,.....	John Borrodaile, ...	Daniel Chapman.
Westchester,.	William H. Briggs,.....	Munson I. Lockwood,
Wyoming,...	Roswell Gardner,.....	Walter Howard.
Yates, ...	Smith L. Mallory,.....	David H. Buel.

FUNDS OF THE STATE.

GENERAL FUND.

The capital of this fund consists of 2,023 acres of land, valued at $1,012.

Revenue.

Amount of balance due the specific funds on the 30th Sept., 1842,.....	$435,416 24	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843,.....	1,255,872 61	
Amount transferred to the School Fund, for interest on the moneys in the treasury belonging to the capital of said fund,.....	2,827 88	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1842,.....	725 71	
		$1,694,842 44
Amount received into the treasury, during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843,	1,116,730 26	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for a bond,.....	300 00	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1843,.....	374 04	
		1,117,404 30
Deficiency in the revenue of the fund, on the 30th Sept., 1843,.....		$577,438 14

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843, on account of permanent revenue of the General Fund, viz:		
Auction duty,.....	$161,123	02
Salt duty,.....	92,128	39
Fees of the clerks of the Supreme Court, register, assistant register, and clerks in Chancery,.....	51,675	94
Interest on arrears of County taxes,.....	10,869	46
Tax on foreign insurance companies,.....	3,332	46
Pedlars' licenses,.....	1,770	00
Interest on treasury deposites,.....	8,606	57
Fees of the Secretary of State, ...	1,145	62
Fees of the Comptroller,.....	301	31
Fees of the Surveyor General,.....	182	72
	$331,135	49
Amount received on account of State tax,.....	$514,010	70

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

Statement showing the amount of the capital of the Fund, and the increase and diminution of the same, during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843, viz:

Amount of the fund, 30th Sept., 1842,.....	$1,968,290	72
Increase of the fund as stated below,.....	116,175	61
	$2,084,466	33
Diminished as stated below,.....	109,373	18
Amount of the fund 30th Sept., 1843,.....	$1,975,093	15
To this fund also belong 257,824 acres of land, valued at,.....	$178,412	00

Increase of the Fund.

Bonds for lands, viz:		
For sales of lands by the Surveyor-General,.....	$18,767 01	
For sales of lands by the Attorney-General,.....	5,299 63	
Transferred from the Canal Fund,...	9,445 00	
" " General Fund,.	300,00	
		$33,811 61
Money received into the treasury, viz:		
Principal of bonds for lands,.....	$25,708 19	
" " loans,.....	41,990 83	
" loan of 1792,.....	2,730 99	
" " 1808,.....	2,002 00	
First payment on sales of lands,....	9,775 00	
Redemption of lands,.....	155 97	
		82,363 97
		$116,175 61

Diminution of the Fund.

Bonds for lands, viz:		
Principal of bonds paid into the treasury, ...	$25,708 19	
Reversion by sales of lands under foreclosure of mortgage by the Attorney General,.....	20,865 60	
		$46,573 79
Bonds for loans, viz:		
Principal of bonds paid into the treasury,.....		41,990 83
Loans of 1792:		
Principal paid into the treasury,.....		2,730 99
Loan of 1808:		
Principal paid into the treasury,.....		2,002 00
Money paid out of the treasury, viz:		
Surplus moneys on resale of lands, refunded, ...	$815 72	
Redemption of lands sold, &c. refunded,.....	74 69	
Carried forward,.....	$	$

Brought forward,.....	$	$
Erroneous payments into the treasury, refunded,.....	141 82	
		1,032 23
For bonds transferred from E. & C. Canal Fund,..		9,445 00
" " General Fund,.....		300 00
Amount transferred to revenue for interest, included in sundry bonds and mortgages taken by the Attorney General and Surveyor General for re-sales of lands,.....		5,298 34
		$109,373 18

Revenue.

Balance of revenue in the treasury, on the 30th Sept., 1842,.....	$72,101 70	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843, including the sum of $165,000 appropriated from the income of the U. S. Deposite Fund,.....	264,244 40	
Amount transferred from the capital for interest included in sundry bonds taken by the Surveyor General and Attorney General,.....	5,298 34	
Amount transferred from General Fund for interest, on money in the treasury, belonging to the capital,.....	2,827 88	
		$344,472 32
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843,.....		275,461 64
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1843,.....		$69,010 68

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

Amount invested on the 30th Sept., 1843,.....	$268,092 87
Carried forward,.....	$

Brought forward,.....	$	
Money in the treasury,.....		897 70
		$268,990 57
To this fund also belong 10,913 acres of land, valued at.....		$4,845 00

Revenue.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1842, ...	$17,983 15	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843, including $23,000, appropriated from the income of the U. S. Deposite Fund,.....	46,852 43	
		64,835 58
Amount paid out of the treasury during the same period, ...		47,309 98
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1843,.....		$17,525 60

BANK FUND.

Amount of capital of this fund on the 30th Sept., 1843, viz:

State stock,.....	$60,000 00
Bonds,.....	25,000 00
Money in the treasury,.....	24,227 72
	$109,227 72

The capital of the fund was increased during the last fiscal year, as follows, viz:		
Amount of contributions by the banks,	$322,589 33	
Sale of State stock,.....	30,826 13	
Carried forward,.....	$	$

	$	$
Brought forward,.....		
Balance of revenue in the treasury, transferred to capital,.....	29,900 73	
		$383,316 19
Diminished during the same period, viz:		
Redemption of bills,.....	$549,161 00	
State stock sold,.....	40,082 40	
		589,243 40
Amount of diminution during the year,.....		$205,927 21

UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

Capital.

Amount on loan,.....	$4,356,594 55
State stock,.....	1,100 00
	$4,357,694 55
Less, balance due the General Fund on the sum advanced from the treasury to make up the 4th instalment withheld by the U. S.,.....	343,173 84
Amount received from the United States,.....	$4,014,520 71

Revenue.

	$	$
Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1842,.....	$7,000 00	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1843,.....	295,783 79	
		$302,783 79
Amount of payments out of the treasury during the same period,.....	$281,124 25	
Amount transferred to the capital from the revenue for diminution in the loans by Commissioners' sales of mortgaged premises,.....	34,018 51	
		315,142 76
Balance due the General Fund 30th Sept., 1843,...		$12,358 97

MARINERS' FUND.

State stock,	$22,000 00
Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend society,	10,000 00
Money in the treasury,	38,662 20
	$70,662 20

TONAWANDA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

State stock,	$2,300 00
Comptroller's bond,	126 15
Money in the treasury,	1,638 84
	$4,064 99

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAIL-ROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

State stock,	$8,347 00
Comptroller's bond,	335 11
Money in the treasury,	4,480 80
	$13,162 91

HUDSON AND BERKSHIRE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

State stock,	$6,260 00
Comptroller's bond,	251 31
Money in the treasury,	3,360 60
	$9,871 91

TIOGA COAL, IRON MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SINKING FUND.

State stock,	$700 00
Comptroller's bond,	115 50
Money in the treasury,	43 08
	$858 58

STATEMENT

OF THE

FUNDS AND DEBTS OF THE STATE,

Taken from the Comptroller's Report made to the Legislature Janury 3, 1844.

The capital and annual revenues of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education are as follows, viz:

	Capital.	*Annual Rev.*
Common School Fund,.....	$1,975,093 15	$107,370 62
Literature Fund,.....	268,990 57	18,852 43
U. States Deposite Fund,.....	4,014,520 71	222,657 84
Total,.....	$6,258,604 43	$348,880 89

The Canal Fund consists of the canals themselves and the tolls derived from them. If the original cost of the several canals be taken as the principal of the fund, the capital and annual revenue of the several canals may be stated as follows, viz:

	Cost.	*Revenue.*
Erie Canal,.....	$7,143,789 86	$1,730,614 74
" " Enlargement,.....	13,291,616 00	
Champlain Canal,.....	1,257,604 26	99,683 51
Oswego Canal,.....	565,437 35	29,147 35
Cayuga and Seneca Canal,.....	236,804 74	16,557 15
Crooked Lake Canal,.....	156,776 90	460 82
Chemung Canal,.....	641,600 58	8,140 26
Chenango Canal,.....	2,417,000 00	13,323 54
Black River Canal,.....	1,511,967 00	
Genesee Valley Canal,.....	3,553,000 00	12,292 44
Oneida Lake Canal,.....	50,000 00	225 04
Oneida River Improvement,...	59,432 57	257 01
	$30,885,029 26	$1,910,701 86

The annual interest upon $30,885,029.26, the cost of the State canals and the enlargement of the Erie canal, at 5½ per cent., which is the average interest upon the present State debt, is	$1,698,676 60
The net revenue from all the State canals, for the year ending 30th Sept., 1843, after deducting the cost of the collection of tolls and of the maintainance of the canals, is,	1,456,760 69
Deficit of the canals to pay 5½ per cent upon the cost of construction,	$241,915 91

The preceding estimate does not include the ascertained loss to the Treasury of $3,515,700, on account of loans of the public faith to rail-road corporations. If this sum be added to the cost of our system of internal improvement, it shows a total amount invested of $34,400,729.26. The annual interest on these rail-road loans is $191,986.50. If this be added to the deficit before stated ($241,915.91) it shows a total annual loss on the investments of the State in internal improvements, as a mere question of revenue, of $433,902.41.

The direct debt of the State is as follows:

	Principal.	*Annual Int.*
Canal debts,	$20,411,291 18	$1,111,662 46
Treasury debt,	5,423,415 33	265,599 38
	$25,834,706 51	$1,377,261 84
Available means on hand,	1,983,130 85	
Balance to be provided for,	$23,851,575 66	

The stock debt of the canals has been increased during the year as follows:

At 7 per cent, payable in 1849	$382,700	
" 6 " " 1860	620,000	
		$1,002,700 00
Canal stocks have been paid and cancelled to the amount of		204,768 27
Carried forward,		$797,931 73

Brought forward,.....		$
Increase of Canal debt, for year ending 30th Sept.,		$797,931 73
The debt of the General Fund to the Specific Funds, has increased during the year,.....	$142,021 90	
There has been paid of temporary loans, the sum of.....	278,412 36	
Diminution of General Fund debt,		136,390 46
Net increase of debt during fiscal year,.....		$661,541 27

The following statement shows the revenue of all the State canals for the year ending 30th Sept., 1843, and the sums paid for interest on all the Canal debts and for the maintenance of the canals, viz:

Received.

For tolls, rents of surplus waters, and interest on current canal revenues,.....	$1,920,099 48

Paid.

For interest on debt (except old Erie and Champlain canal debt)—paid also all expenses of maintenance, and $200,000 reserved per chap. 240, laws of 1843,.....	1,665,310 20
Surplus canal revenue, applicable to payment of debt.....	$254,789 28

In the following statement, all the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year for the support of the government, the maintenance of the canals, the payment of interest on the General Fund, railroad and canal debts, together with the revenues derived from all sources, and applicable to these objects, are brought together, in order to present at one view all the financial operations of the year, viz:

Revenue.

From all sources applicable to the support of the government, including the whole of the mill tax, ...	$1,072,726 33	
Carried forward,.....		$

Brought forward,.....	$	
From all the State canals,.....	1,920,099 48	
Total revenue for all State purposes.....		$2,992,825 81
Expenses.		
For the support of government, and all charges except temporary loans,.....	$1,027,249 83	
For maintenance of canals, interest on debt and $200,000 for losses in Canal Fund,.....	1,665,310 20	
		2,692,560 03
Surplus of Canal and General Fund revenues.....		$300,265 78

For the purpose of showing the amount of revenue which the present debt will absorb in paying interest and principal for the next eighteen years, a computation has been made of the interest on all the outstanding obligations of the State, from the present time to the period when the stock in each case is payable. The principal of the debt, except the sum of $28,000, is reinbursable within eighteen years. The result of the calculation is as follows:

GENERAL FUND AND RAIL-ROAD DEBTS.

	Principal.	*Int. till due.*	*Total.*
N. Y. & Erie R. R.,	$3,000,000	$3,047,416 68	$6,047,416 68
Ith. & Owego do.,.	315,700	331,877 87	647,577 87
Canaj. & C'tsk'll do.,	200,000	178,750 00	378,750 00
Total to be paid for defaulting R. Roads,.....			$7,073,744 55
Gen. fund stock debt,	$1,203,138 28	$654,745 00	$1,857,883 28
Bal. due spec'l funds,	577,438 14		577,438 14
Principal of Indian annuities, ...	127,138 91		127,138 91
	$5,423,395 33	$4,212,789 55	
Total to be paid from Treasury,.....			$9,636,204 88

CANAL DEBT.

	Principal.	*Int. till due.*	*Total.*
Erie and Champlain canal, old debt,...	$1,713,668 95	$155,454 48	$1,869,123 43
do. new debt,..	341,474 52	122,827 17	464,301 69
do. enlargement,	9,343,000 00	5,746,319 03	15,089,319 03
Oswego Canal,....	421,304 00	57,929 30	479,233 30
Cayuga & Seneca,..	237,000 00	45,637 50	282,637 50
Chemung, ...	641,600 58	335,632 25	977,232 83
Crooked Lake,....	120,000 00	41,000 00	161,000 00
Chenango, ...	2,417,000 00	295,595 27	2,712,595 27
Black River,.....	1,511,967 00	698,247 41	2,210,214 41
Genesee Valley,...	3,553,000 00	2,654,706 47	6,207,706 47
Oneida Lake,.....	50,000 00	18,750 00	68,750 00
Oneida River Imp.,	61,276 13	48,774 40	110,050 53
Total canal debts,..	$20,411,291 18	$10,220,873 28	$30,632,164 46
Treasury do.,.....	5,423,395 33	4,212,789 55	9,636,204 88
Aggregate,.....	$25,834,686 51	$14,433,662 83	$40,268,369 34

If allowance be made for the funds on hand applicable to the debt, nearly two millions of dollars, and the interest thereon for eighteen years, there still remains over thirty-six millions to be provided for. This shows that there will be required annually, at least two millions of dollars to provide for the public debt for each of the succeeding eighteen years. Besides this large sum, to be applied exclusively for the payment of principal and interest of the debt, there will be needed at least half a million more for the maintenance of the canals, and seven or eight hundred thousand dollars for the support of the government. Requiring an average annual disbursement for all the purposes of the State, of at least three millions two hundred thousand dollars, for eighteen successive years; being an aggregate for the whole period, of more than fifty-seven millions of dollars.

RATES OF TOLL,

ESTABLISHED BY THE CANAL BOARD,

ON PERSONS AND PROPERTY TRANSPORTED ON ALL THE NAVIGABLE CANALS OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR 1843.

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
	Provisions, &c.			
1.	On flour, salted beef and pork, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, beer and cider, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
2.	On bran and ship-stuffs in bulk, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
	Iron, Minerals, Ores, &c.			
3.	On salt manufactured in this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	3
4.	On foreign salt, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	3	0	0
5.	1st.—On gypsum, the product of this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	3
	2d.—On foreign gypsum, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
6.	On brick, sand, lime, clay, earth, leached ashes, manure and iron ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	3
7.	On pot and pearl ashes, kelp, charcoal, broken castings, scrap iron, and pig iron, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
8.	On mineral coal, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
9.	On stove and all other iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
10.	On copperas and manganese, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	4	5
11.	On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
	Furs, Peltry, Skins. &c.			
12.	On furs and peltry, (except deer, buffalo and moose skins,) per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	1	0	0
13.	On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	5	0
14.	On sheep skins, and other raw hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
15.	On imported raw hides, of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	5	0
	Furniture, &c.			
16.	On household furniture, accompanied by and actually belonging to, families emigrating, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
17.	On carts, wagons, sleighs, ploughs and mechanics' tools necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile.	0	4	5
	Stone, Slate, &c.			
18.	On slate and tile for roofing, and stoneware, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
19.	On all stone, wrought or unwrought, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	3
	Lumber, Wood, &c.			
20.	On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats,.....	0	5	0
21.	On the same, if carried in rafts, (except dock-sticks as in next item,) per 100 cubic feet per mile,...	1	5	0
22.	On round dock-sticks, passing in cribs separate from every other kind of timber, per 100 cubic feet per mile, ...	1	0	0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
23.	On blocks of timber for paving streets, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	1	0
24.	1st. On boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, and all siding, lath and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, carried in boats, (except such as is enumerated in regulations number 26 and 35,) per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	0	5	0
	2d. On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile, ...	2	0	0
25.	On mahogany, (except veneering,) reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	1	5	0
26.	On sawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop-poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom-handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, fellows and boat-knees, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0
27.	On staves and heading, transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0
28.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	5	0
29.	On shingles per M. per mile, carried in boats,....	0	1	0
30.	On the same if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	0	4	0
31.	On split posts, (not exceeding ten feet in length,) and rails for fencing, (not exceeding fourteen feet in length,) per M. per mile, carried in boats,	2	0	0
32.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	8	0	0
33.	On wood for fuel, (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll,) and tan bark, per cord per mile,...	1	0	0
34.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile,.....	2	0	0
35.	On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	5	0
	Agricultural Productions, &c.			
36.	On cotton and wool, per 1,000 pounds per mile,..	0	4	5
37.	On live cattle, sheep, hogs, horns, hoofs and bones per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
38.	On horses, (and each horse when not weighed, to be computed at 900 pounds,) per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
39.	On rags, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
40.	On hemp, manilla and unmanufactured tobacco, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
41.	On pressed hay, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	3
42.	On wheat and all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, and not being merchandize, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
43.	On merchandize, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	9	0
	Articles not enumerated.			
44.	On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0	9	0
45.	On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
	Boats and Passengers.			
46.	On boats, chiefly used for the transportation of persons, navigating any of the canals, per mile,	5	0	0
47.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile,	2	0	0
48.	On all persons over ten years of age, (except those conveyed on boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, which are exempt from toll,) per mile,	0	1	0
49.	On articles of the manufacture of the United States, going towards tide water, although they may be enumerated in the foregoing lists, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5

EXTRACT

From the report of the Canal Commissioners, made to the Legislature on the 12th day of March, 1821, showing the rates of toll agreed to by them, and referred to in section 10, of Title 7, of the Constitution.

"On salt, five mills per ton, per mile, (7 bbls. of 5 bushels each, or 40 bushels in bulk, being a ton.)

"Gypsum, five mills per ton per mile.

"Flour, meal, and all kinds of grain, salted provision, pot and pearl ashes, one cent per ton per mile.

"Merchandise, two cents per ton per mile.

"Timber, squared and round, five mills per hundred solid feet per mile.

"Boards, plank and scantling, reduced to inch measure, and all siding, lath and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, five mills per thousand feet per mile.

"Shingles. one mill per thousand per mile.

"Brick, sand, lime, iron ore, and stone, five mills per ton per mile.

"Rails and posts for fencing, two cents per thousand per mile.

"Wood for fuel, one cent per cord per mile.

"All fuel to be used in the manufacture of salt, to pass free.

"Boats made and used chiefly for the transportation of property, on each ton of their capacity, one mill per mile.

"Boats made and used chiefly for the carriage of persons, five cents per mile of their passage.

"Staves and heading for pipes, one cent per thousand per mile.

"Staves and heading for hogsheads, seven mills per thousand per mile.

"Staves and heading for barrels or less, five mills per thousand per mile.

"All articles not enumerated, one cent per ton per mile."

A LIST

Of the principal places on the Canals, and their distance from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.

JUNCTION AND ERIE CANALS.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.				
	Place to place	Alb'y.	Utica.	Roches-ter.	Buffalo.
ALBANY,	0	0	110	269	364
Port-Schuyler,	5	5	105	264	359
Gibbonsville,	1	6	104	263	358
WEST-TROY,	1	7	103	262	357
Junction,	2	9	101	260	355
Cohoes,	1	10	100	259	354
Lower Aqueduct,	3	13	97	256	351
Willow-Spring,	6	19	91	250	345
Upper Aqueduct,	7	26	84	243	338
SCHENECTADY,	4	30	80	239	334
Rotterdam,	9	39	71	230	325
Phillip's Locks,	5	44	66	225	320
Amsterdam,	3	47	63	222	317
Schoharie Creek,	5	52	58	217	312
Smithtown,	2	54	56	215	310
FULTONVILLE,	3	57	53	212	307
Big Nose,	7	64	46	205	300
Spraker's Basin,	2	66	44	203	298
Canajoharie,	3	69	41	200	295
Fort-Plain,	3	72	38	197	292
Diefendorf's Landing,	3	75	35	194	289
St. Johnsville,	2	77	33	192	287
East Canada Creek,	4	81	29	188	283
Indian Castle, (Nowandaga Cr'k)	2	83	27	186	281
Fink's Ferry,	3	86	24	183	278
LITTLE-FALLS,	2	88	22	181	276
Rankin's Lock, No. 7.	3	91	19	178	273
Herkimer Lower Bridge,	4	95	15	174	269

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.				
	Place to place	Alb'y.	Utica.	Roches-ter.	Buffalo.
Herkimer Upper Bridge,	1	96	14	173	268
Fulmer's Creek,	1	97	13	172	267
Morgan's Landing,	1	98	12	171	266
Steel's Creek,	1	99	11	170	265
Frankfort,	2	101	9	168	263
Ferguson's,	6	107	3	162	257
Utica,	3	110	0	159	254
York Mills,	3	113	3	156	251
Whitesboro',	1	114	4	155	250
Oriskany,	3	117	7	152	247
Rome,	8	125	15	144	239
Wood Cr. Aqueduct, (Fort Bull,)	2	127	17	142	237
Hawley's Basin,	2	129	19	140	235
Stony Creek,	1	130	20	139	234
New-London,	2	132	22	137	232
Higgins',	4	136	26	133	228
Loomis',	2	138	28	131	226
Oneida Creek,	3	141	31	128	222
Canastota,	5	146	36	123	218
New-Boston,	4	150	40	119	214
Chittenango,	3	153	43	116	211
Pool's Brook,	3	156	46	113	208
Kirkville,	2	158	48	111	206
Little Lake,	2	160	50	109	204
Manlius,	2	162	52	107	202
Limestone Feeder,	1	163	53	106	201
Orville Feeder,	2	165	55	104	199
Lodi,	5	170	60	99	194
Syracuse,	1	171	61	98	193
Geddes,	2	173	63	96	191
Belisle,	4	177	67	92	187
Nine-Mile Creek,	1	178	68	91	186
Camillus,	1	179	69	90	185
Canton,	5	184	74	85	180
Peru,	2	186	76	83	178
Jordan,	4	190	80	79	174
Cold Spring,	1	191	81	78	173
Weedsport,	5	196	86	73	168
Centreport,	1	197	87	72	167
Port-Byron,	2	199	89	70	165
Montezuma,	6	205	95	64	159
Lockpit,	6	211	101	58	153
Clyde,	5	216	106	53	148

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.				
	Place to place	Alb'y.	Utica.	Roches-ter.	Buffalo.
Lock-Berlin,	5	221	111	48	143
Lyons,	4	225	115	44	139
Lockville,	6	231	121	38	133
Newark,	1	232	122	37	132
Port-Gibson,	3	235	125	34	129
Palmyra,	5	240	130	29	124
Macedonville,	4	244	134	25	120
Wayneport,	3	247	137	22	117
Perrinton,	2	249	139	20	115
Perrinton Centre,	2	251	141	18	113
Fairport,	1	252	142	17	112
Fullam's Basin,	1	253	143	16	111
Bushnell's Basin,	3	256	146	13	108
Pittsford,	3	259	149	10	105
Billinghast's Basin,	4	263	153	6	101
Lock No. 3,	2	265	155	4	99
Rochester,	4	269	159	0	95
Brockway's,	10	279	169	10	85
Spencer's Basin,	2	281	171	12	83
Adams' Basin,	3	284	174	15	80
Cooley's Basin,	3	287	177	18	77
Brockport,	2	289	179	20	75
Holley,	5	294	184	25	70
Hulberton,	4	298	188	29	66
Albion,	6	304	194	35	60
Gaines' Basin,	2	306	196	37	58
Eagle Harbour,	1	307	197	38	57
Long Bridge,	2	309	199	40	55
Knowlesville,	2	311	201	42	53
Road Culvert,	1	312	202	43	52
Medina,	3	315	205	46	49
Shelby Basin,	3	318	208	49	46
Middleport,	3	321	211	52	43
Reynold's Basin,	3	324	214	55	40
Gasport,	2	326	216	57	38
Lockport,	7	333	223	64	31
Pendleton,	7	340	230	71	24
Welch's,	2	342	232	73	23
H. Brockway's,	4	346	236	77	18
Tonawanda,	6	352	242	83	12
Lower Black-Rock,	8	360	250	91	4
Black-Rock,	1	361	251	92	3
Buffalo,	3	364	254	95	0

28·90 chains over to Lake Erie—Big Buffalo Creek Harbor.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.		
	Place to place	Albany.	Whitehall.
Albany,	0	0	73
West-Troy,	7	7	66
Junction,	2	9	64
Waterford,	3	12	61
Mechanicsville,	8	20	53
Stillwater Village,	4	24	49
Bleecker's Basin,	2	26	47
Wilbur's Basin,	2	25	45
Van Duzen's Landing,	5	33	40
Schuylerville,	3	36	37
Saratoga Bridge,	2	38	35
Fort-Miller,	3	41	32
Moses Kill,	3	44	29
Fort-Edward,	5	49	24
Glen's Falls Feeder,	2	51	22
Baker's Basin,	1	52	21
Smith's Basin,	5	57	16
Fort-Ann,	4	61	12
Comstock's Landing,	4	65	8
Whitehall,	8	73	0

GLEN'S FALLS FEEDER.—*(Champlain Canal).*

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.
	Place to place.
Champlain Canal,	0
Sandy Hill,	2
Glen's Falls,	3
Head of the Feeder,	2
Head of the Pond,	5
	12

From Junction to Whitehall,	64
Length of Glen's Falls Feeder,	12
" Pond above Troy dam,	3
Total,	79

CHENANGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.				
	Place to place.	Utica.	Hamilton.	Oxford.	Bingham-ton.
Utica,	0	0	30	60	97
Road leading from New-Hartford to Whitesboro',	3	3	27	57	94
Clinton,	6	9	21	51	88
Deansville,	5	14	16	46	83
Oriskany Falls,	5	19	11	41	78
Solsville,	3	22	8	38	75
Bouckville,	2	24	6	36	73
Peck's Basin,	2	26	4	34	71
Hamilton,	4	30	0	30	67
Lebanon Factory,	2	32	2	28	65
Earllville,	4	36	6	24	61
Sherburne,	5	41	11	19	56
North Norwich,	4	45	15	15	52
Plasterville,	2	47	17	13	50
Norwich,	4	51	21	9	46
Oxford,	9	60	30	0	37
Hayne's Mill,	10	70	40	10	27
Grecne,	4	74	44	14	23
Forks,	8	82	52	22	15
Pond Brook,	2	84	54	24	13
Fort Crane,	5	89	59	29	8
Crocker's Mills,	1	90	60	30	7
Binghamton,	7	97	67	37	0

OSWEGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
Syracuse,	0	0	38
Salina,	2	2	36
Liverpool,	3	5	33
Mud Lock,	2	7	31
Cold Spring,	1	8	30
New Bridge,	5	13	25
Three River Point,	2	15	23

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
Phœnix,	2	17	21
Sweet's Lock,	3	20	18
Ox Creek,	3	23	15
Fulton,	4	27	11
Braddock's Rapid,	4	31	7
Tiffany's Landing,	4	35	3
High Dam,	1	36	2
Oswego,	2	38	0

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.		
	Place to place.	Montezuma.	Geneva.
Montezuma,	0	0	21
Seneca River,	5	5	16
S. Dermont',	2	7	14
Seneca Falls,	3	10	11
Chamberlain's Mills,	2	12	9
Waterloo,	2	14	7
Teal's,	5	19	2
Geneva,	2	21	0
Lateral canal to East Cayuga village two miles,		2	
Total,		23	

CHEMUNG CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
Seneca Lake,	0	0	23	33
Havana,	4	4	19	29
Millport,	6	0	13	23
Fairport,	6	17	6	16
Elmira,	9	23	0	22
Knoxville,	22	33	22	0

FEEDER.—*(Chemung Canal.)*

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.			
	Place to place.	Seneca. Lake.	Elmira.	Knox. ville.
Fairport,	0	17	6	16
Miller's Basin,	7	24	13	9
Dam at head of Feeder,	7	31	20	2
Knoxville,	2	33	22	0

Canal from Lake to Elmira, ... 23 miles.
Feeder, ... 17

39

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.		
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Crooked Lake.
Dresden,	0	0	8
Mallory's,	0	3	5
Andrews & Ways,	2	5	3
Penn-Yan	2	7	1
Crooked Lake,	1	8	0

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM.			
	Place to place.	Rochester.	Mount Morris.	Dansville.
ROCHESTER,	0	0	37	52
Lock No. 1. (Junction with Genesee river,)	2	2	35	50
Tone's Basin,	6	8	29	44
SCOTTSVILLE,	4	12	25	40
Avon Road, (town of Caledonia,)	8	20	17	32
Sackett's Basin,	2	22	15	30
Fowlerville Road,	2	24	13	28
Barclay's Mill,	2	26	11	26
Piffardinia,	3	29	8	25
Spencer's Basin,	1	30	7	22
Tracy's Basin,	2	32	5	20
Cuyler,	1	33	4	19
Leicester,	1	34	3	18
Genesee Dam, (near Mt-Morris,)	2	36	1	16
MOUNT-MORRIS,	1	37	0	15
Shaker Settlement, (Junction,)	4	41	4	11
Fitzhugh's Basin,	2	43	6	9
Kyserville,	1	44	7	8
Rock Spring,	2	46	9	6
Sherwood's Landing,	1	47	10	5
Steam Saw Mill,	1	48	11	4
McNair's Landing,	1	49	12	3
Woodville,	1	50	13	2
Comminsville,	1	51	14	1
DANSVILLE,	1	52	15	0

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER,

Extends from the Erie canal at "Higgins'," four miles west of New-London, to the Oneida Lake, as follows:

Canal proper, from Higgins' to Wood creek,.. $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Wood creek with a towing path to the Oneida lake,..... $2\frac{1}{4}$ "

Total length,..... 6 miles.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Erie Canal,	363		
Albany Basin,	1		
Feeders,	8		
	—	372	miles.
Champlain Canal,	64		
Glen's Falls Feeder,	12		
Pond above Troy dam,	3		
	—	79	"
Chenango Canal,		97	"
Oswego Canal,		38	"
Cayuga and Seneca Canal,		23	"
Chemung Canal,	23		
Feeder,	16		
	—	39	"
Crooked Lake Canal,		8	"
Genesee Valley Canal,		52	"
Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder,		6	"
	—	—	
Total,	714	miles.	

STATEMENT

Showing the amount received by the Collectors upon the New-York State Canals, for Tolls, Penalties and Copies of Clearances, in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 *and* 1843.

ERIE CANAL.

Place of col'n.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Albany,*	$343,006 76	$295,562 85	$336,674 53	$244,601 37	$269,367 76
West-Troy,*..	206,579 57	186,947 15	227,689 19	175,200 60	259,604 27
Schenectady,..	49,542 80	23,669 78	20,431 60	12,102 02	10,691 09
Fultonville, ..	13,485 88	10,777 51	12,442 21	13,895 51	16,277 52
Little-Falls, ..	16,311 94	16,504 85	16,746 76	10,455 47	11,860 36
Utica,.....	38,570 83	36,046 31	42,412 24	43,372 94	46,683 97
Rome, ...	32,747 41	36,062 90	35,871 00	32,186 44	32,481 55
Syracuse	68,090 06	69,384 19	73,496 33	74,648 69	83,402 91
Montezuma...	68,152 62	77,397 88	78,997 91	55,552 22	58,892 86
Lyons	17,197 31	21,854 82	14,342 34	13,966 96	12,899 13
Palmyra	33,603 38	61,199 35	42,734 56	37,427 91	36,174 34
Rochester	157,594 97	245,789 53	208,003 62	176,030 81	192,627 54
Brockport	5,301 50	7,586 84	16,902 94	11,693 32	7,748 12
Albion, ...	21,632 45	30,843 85	22,246 32	42,774 42	45,068 90
Lockport.....	32,698 63	23,227 00	90,280 65	96,039 04	77,893 96
Black-Rock ..	40,778 16	54,164 28	83,934 59	35,435 59	38,889 11
Buffalo.....	214,183 36	321,417 46	348,687 99	374,773 25	505,318 90
Waterford....	....	.....	.....	646 49	1,651 33
Salina.....	18,214 46	17,201 37	12,847 00	10,407 53	24,602 34

* Albany and West-Troy, for 1839-40, embrace the tolls received at those offices belonging to the Champlain canal.

Place of collec'n.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Oswego, ...	37,636 06	35,612 15	47,890 96	40,620 33	59,016 19
Geneva, ...	18,803 89	27,888 28	28,649 05	20.875 18	21,069 24
Havana, ...	5,419 71	3,562 59	4,030 96	3,161 28	6,114 40
Fairport, ...	10,700 27	10,753 00	26,864 74	21,447 92	37,875 26
Dresden, ...	2,384 97	4,627 19	2,731 69	4,253 45	4,148 07
Penn-Yan, ...	11,127 04	13,824 28	14,414 03	7,508 09	7,047 14
Oxford.....	1,721 84	1,601 91	2,461 55	1,859 12	1,950 40
Binghamton,.	1,002 67	1,012 78	1,865 82	1,449 79	2,202 10
Scottsville, ...	.....	.....	.....	3,137 84	3,780 73
Dansville,....	.....	.....	.....	3,422 98	4,970 18
	$1,466,488 54	$1,634,520 10	$1,813,650 58	$1,568,956 98	$1,880,314 55

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Place of collection.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Albany, ...	.....	.....	$7,361 99	$4,751 69	$5,127 88
West-Troy, ...	.....	.....	38,200 75	29,014 66	32,043 36
Waterford & Sloop Lock,	$6,444 16	$4,819 96	5,668 42	4,341 34	4,377 36
Saratoga Guard Lock,....	14,569 79	12,262 40	14,673 82	11,186 44	13,058 35
Whitehall, ...	53,282 73	48,159 74	51,936 16	46,669 96	47,701 55
	$74,196 68	$65,242 10	$117,841 14	$95,964 09	$102,308 50

OSWEGO CANAL.

Place of collection.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Salina,	$16,687 76	$13,235 85	$18,228 07	$14,259 49	$16,130 99
Oswego,	17,474 66	16.287 08	20,116 15	16,962 70	20,072 94
	$34,162 42	$29,522 93	$38,344 22	$31,222 19	$36,203 93

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Montezuma,	$10,587 46	$9,183 56	$11,315 53	$7;274 63	$7,892 36
Geneva,	4,525 16	5,462 15	6,001 26	5,092 54	5,065 67
Havana,	780 13	567 17	487 15	427 71	721 90
Fairport,	1,214 49	1,327 72	3,051 36	2,726 72	4,369 77
Dresden,	321 71	516 14	327 14	501 67	496 60
Penn-Yan,	1,318 52	1,791 83	2,400 93	924 89	871 08
	$18,747 47	$18,848 57	$23,583 37	$16,948 16	$19,417 38

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Havana,	$2,914 78	$2,444 60	$3,136 18	$1,952 93	$2,111 52
Fairport,	2,272 49	2,513 81	6,260 24	5,749 12	7,615 04
	$5,187 27	4,958 41	$9,396 42	$7,702 05	$9,726 56

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Place of collection.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Dresden, ...	$650 02	$552 48	$571 80	$344 69	$447 85
Penn-Yan, ...	1,071 29	1,171 05	1,445 52	644 70	880 33
	$1,071 31	$1,723 52	$2,017 32	$939 39	$1,328 18

CHENANGO CANAL.

Utica, ...	$3,284 24	$6,559 59	$8,897 79	$6,291 93	$6,688 43
Hamilton, ...	8,737 40	2,767 15	2,869 24	2,165 95	3,094 81
Oxford.....	3,087 60	2,970 66	4,341 12	3,055 94	3,286 38
Binghamton,.....	1,669 09	1,704 13	2,707 33	2,101 56	3,125 13
	$15,778 33	$14,001 53	$18,815,48	$13,615 28	$16,194 75

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Rochester, ...	.....	$2,420 79	$3,930 55	$3,913 17	$4,248 18
Scottsville, ...	.....	4,509 61	5,997 14	6,495 90	7,622 43
Dansville,.....	.....	.....	.....	2,795 04	3,421 17
		$6,930 40	$9,927 69	$13,204 11	$15,291 78

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

Higgins', ...	.....	.....	$462 02	$462 63	$507 74

SENECA RIVER TOWING PATH.

Salina, ...	.....	.....	$844 58	$149 51	$296 80

RECAPITULATION.

	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Erie Canal,	$1,466,488 54	$1,634,520 10	$1,813,650 58	$1,568,946 56	$1,880,314 55
Champlain Canal	74,296 68	65,242 10	117,841 14	95,964 09	102,308 50
Oswego, "	34,162 42	29,522 93	38,344 22	31,222 19	36,203 93
Cayuga and Seneca Canal,	18,747 47	18,848 57	23,583 37	16,948 16	19,417 38
Chemung "	5,187 27	4,958 41	9,396 42	7,702 05	9,726 56
Crooked Lake "	1,721 31	1,723 53	2,017 32	989 39	1,328 18
Chenango, "	15,778 33	14,001 53	18,815 48	13,615 38	16,194 75
Genesee Valley "	.....	6,930 40	9,927 69	13,204 11	15,291 78
Oneida Lake "	.....	.....	462 02	462 63	507 74
Seneca River Towing Path,	.....	.....	844 58	149 51	296 80
	$1,616,382 02	$1,775,747 57	$2,034,882 82	$1,749,204 07	$2,081,590 17

STATE OF TONNAGE AND BUSINESS OF THE CANALS.

[*Report of Commissioners of the Canal Fund. Sen. Doc.*, 100, *p.* 21, *of* 1843.]

THE tonnage of the canals, whether in boats or rafts, having reference to its source, naturally falls under the following five general heads of classification:

1st. The products of the forest.
2d. Agriculture.
3d. Manufactures.
4th. Merchandise.
5th. Other Articles.

It is in reference to this division of the commerce of the canals, that the following statements have been made out.

The Commissioners have thought it not without interest to institute a comparison for a series of years, of the tons, value and tolls of each head of transportation above given, in view of ascertaining the increase or diminution of the tons or tolls of the different classes of articles, as well as the increase or diminution of the tons, value or tolls of the total movement. To this end, sundry statements have been compiled from the reports, corresponding to this, which have annuully been made to the legislature for a series of years.

The *tons*, classified as above, of the *total movement* on all the canals, from 1836 to 1842, is shown in the following table:

TOTAL MOVEMENT, *in Tons, on all the Canals, from* 1836 *to* 1842.

YEAR.	Products of the forest.	Agriculture.	Manufact'rs	Merchandize.	Other articles.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1836,	755,252	225,747	88,810	127,895	113,103	1,310,807
1837,	618,741	208,043	81,735	94,777	168,000	1,171,296
1838,	665,089	255,227	101,526	124,290	186,879	1,333,011
1839,	667,581	266,052	111,968	132,286	257,826	1,435,713
1840,	587,647	393,780	100,367	112,021	222,231	1,416,046
1841,	645,548	391,905	127,896	141,054	215,258	1,521,661
1842,	504,597	401,276	98,968	101,446	130,644	1,236,931
Total for 7 years,	4,444,455	2,142,030	711,270	833,769	1,293,941	9,425,465
Yearly average for 7 years,	634,922	306,004	101,610	119,109	184,848	1,346,495
Per cent of each class,	47·15	22·72	7·55	8·85	13·73	100
Annual average from 1836 to 1839, both years inclusive, 4 years,	676,666	238,767	96,010	119,812	181,452	1,312,707
Annual average from 1840 to 1842, both years inclusive, 3 years,	579,264	395,654	109,077	118,174	189,377	1,391,546

THE TOLLS PAID *on the "total movement" of articles, and upon Boats and Passengers, annually, from* 1837 *to* 1842, *both years inclusive, are as follows:*

YEAR.	Boats and Passengers.	Products of the forest.	Agriculture.	Manufact'rs.	Merchandize.	Other articles.	Total.
1837,	$195,508	$211,118	$370,041	$75,507	$380,826	$56,430	$1,289,430
1838,	210,457	229,998	468,495	74,941	526,911	78,555	1,589,357
1839,	181,323	253,710	479,534	81,251	535,486	83,662	1,614,966
1840,	185,022	197,904	808,623	75,765	427,966	80,467	1,775,747
1841,	179,819	313,444	785,943	95,595	558,003	102,078	2,034,882
1842,	165,515	211,979	805,376	70,611	393,875	101,840	1,749,196
Total for 6 years,	1,117,644	1,418,153	3,718,012	473,670	2,823,067	503,032	10,053,578
Yearly average,	186,274	236,359	619,669	78,945	470,511	83,838	1,675,596
Per cent,	11·12	14·11	36·98	4·71	28·08	5·00	100
Average from 1837 to 1839, both inclusive,	195,763	231,609	439,356	77,233	481,074	72,882	1,497,917
Average from 1840 to 1842, both inclusive,	176,785	241,109	799,981	80,657	459,948	94,795	1,853,275

THE TOTAL TONS *of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river, from* 1835 *to* 1842, *was as follows:*

YEAR.	Products of the forest.	Agriculture.	Manufact'rs.	Merchandize.	Other articles.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons*	*Tons.*
1835,	540,202	170,954	8,848	2,085	31,102	753,191
1836,	473,668	173,000	12,906	1,176	35,597	696,347
1837,	385,017	151,469	10,124	394	64,777	611,781
1838,	400,877	182,142	8,487	298	48,677	640,481
1839,	377,720	163,785	8,565	499	51,559	602,128
1840,	321,709	302,356	8,665	104	36,178	669,012
1841,	449,095	270,240	17,891	155	36,953	774,334
1842,	321,480	293,177	16,015	185	35,769	666,626
Total for 8 years,	3,269,768	1,707,123	9,150	4,896	340,612	5,413,900
Yearly average,	408,721	213,390	11,437	612	42,596	676,736
Per cent of each class,	60·39	31·54	1·69	·09	6·29	100
Average from 1835 to 1838, both years inclusive,	449,941	169,391	10,091	988	45,038	675,449
Average from 1839 to 1842, both years inclusive,	367,501	257,389	12,784	236	40,115	678,025

STATEMENT

Of the Incorporated Banks, Lombard Associations, and Insurance Companies of this State, the limitation of their respective acts of incorporation, and the amount of capital authorized to be invested.

BANKS.

The names of Banks that have failed are printed in italic.

Name of the Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Albany City Bank,.....	$500,000	1864
Atlantic Bank (Brooklyn,).....	500,000	1866
Bank of Albany,.....	240,000	1855
Bank of America, (New York).....	2,001,200	1853
Bank of Auburn,.....	200,000	1850
Bank of Buffalo,.....	200,000	1861
Bang of Chenango, (Norwich).....	120,000	1856
Bank of Genesee, (Batavia).....	100,000	1852
Bank of Geneva,.....	400,000	1853
Bank of Ithaca,.....	200,000	1850
Bank of Lansingburgh,.....	120,000	1855
Bank of Lyons,.....	200,000	1866
Bank of Monroe, (Rochester).....	300,000	1850
Bank of Newburgh, ...	140,000	1851
Bank of New-York,.....	1,000,000	1853
Bank of Ogdensburgh,.....	100,000	1859
Bank of Orleans, (Albion).....	200,000	1864
Bank of Owego,.....	200,000	1866
Bank of Poughkeepsie, ...	100,000	1858
Bank of Rochester,..... ...	250,000	1845
Bank of Rome,.....	100,000	1862
Bank of Salina,.....	150,000	1862
Bank of the State of N. York, (N. York)	2,000,000	1866
Bank of Troy,.....	440,000	1853

Name of the Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter
Bank of Utica, and Branch,.....	$600,000	1850
Bank of Whitehall,.....	100,000	1859
Brooklyn Bank,.....	200,000	1860
Broome County Bank, (Binghamton)...	100,000	1855
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (N. York).	500,000	1853
Canal Bank of Albany,.....	300,000	1854
Catskill Bank,.....	150,000	1853
Cayuga County Bank, (Auburn).....	250,000	1863
Central Bank, (Cherry-Valley).....	120,000	1855
Chautauque Co. Bank, (Jamestown)....	100,000	1860
Chemical Manufacturing Comp., (N. Y.)	500,000	1844
Chemung Canal Bank, (Elmira).....	200,000	1863
City Bank, (Albany).....	720,000	1852
City Bank of Buffalo,.....	400,000	1866
City Bank, (New-York).....	720,000	1852
Clinton County Bank, (Plattsburgh)...	200,000	1866
Commercial Bank, (Albany,).....	300,000	1845
Commercial Bank of Buffalo,.....	400,000	1864
Commercial Bank of New-York,.....	500,000	1865
Commercial Bank of Oswego,.....	250,000	1866
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. (N. Y.)	500,000	1844
Dry Dock Comp., (N. York,).....	200,000	Unlimited.
Dutchess County Bank, (Poughkeepsie).	600,000	1855
Essex County Bank, (Keeseville).....	100,000	1862
Farmers' Bank, (Troy).....	278,000	1853
Farmers' & Manuf's' Bk., (Po'keepsie).	300,000	1864
Fulton Bank, (New-York).....	600,000	1844
Greenwich Bank, (N. York).....	200,000	1855
Herkimer Co. Bank, (Little Falls).....	200,000	1863
Highland Bank, (Newburgh).....	200,000	1864
Hudson River Bank, (Hudson).....	150,000	1855
Jefferson County Bank, (Watertown)...	200,000	1854
Kingston Bank,.....	200,000	1866
La Fayette Bank, (N. York).....	500,000	1865
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, (N. Y.)..	600,000	1862
Lewis County Bank, (Martinsburgh)...	100,000	1863
Livingston Co. Bank, (Geneseo).....	100,000	1855

Name of the Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Long Island Bank, (Brooklyn).....	$300,000	1845
Madison County Bank, (Cazenovia)....	100,000	1858
Manhattan Company, (N. York).....	2,050,000	Unlimited.
Mechanics' Bank, (N. York).....	2,000,000	1855
Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, (Albany).	442,000	1853
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, (N. York).	200,000	1857
Merchants' Bank, (N. York).....	1,490,000	1857
Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, (Troy)..	300,000	1954
Merchants' Exchange Bank, (N. York).	750,000	1849
Mohawk Bank, (Schenectady).....	265,000	1853
Montgomery Co. Bank, (Johnstown)...	100,000	1857
National Bank, (N. York).....	750,000	1857
New-York State Bank, (Albany).....	369,000	1851
Oneida Bank, (Utica).....	400,000	1866
Onondaga Co. Bank, (Syracuse).....	150,000	1854
Ontario Bank, (Canandaigua).....	500,000	1856
Orange Co. Bank, (Goshen).....	105,660	1862
Oswego Bank,.....	150,000	1859
Otsego Co. Bank, (Cooperstown).....	100,000	1854
Phenix Bank, (New-York).....	1,200,000	1854
Rochester City Bank,.....	400,000	1866
Sackett's-Harbor Bank,.....	200,000	1865
Saratoga Co. Bank, (Waterford).....	100,000	1857
Schenectady Bank,.....	150,000	1862
Seneca Co. Bank, (Waterloo).....	200,000	1863
Seventh Ward Bank, (New-York).....	500,000	1863
Steuben County Bank, (Bath).....	150,000	1862
Tanners' Bank, (Catskill).....	100,000	1860
Tompkins Co. Bank, (Ithaca).....	250,000	1866
Tradesmen's Bank, (N. York).....	400,000	1855
Troy City Bank,.....	300,000	1863
Ulster County Bank, (Kingston).....	100,000	1861
Union Bank, (New-York).....	1,000,000	1853
Watervliet Bank,.....	250,000	1866
Wayne Co. Bank. (Palmyra).....	100,000	1858
Westchester Co. Bank, (Peekskill).....	200,000	1863
Yates County Bank, (Penn-Yan).....	100,000	1859

LOMBARD COMPANIES.

Name of the Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
New-York Loan Company,.....	$200,000	1845
N. York Mount Hope Loan Company,..	300,000	1845

SAVINGS BANKS.

Albany Savings Bank.
Auburn Savings Bank.
Bowery Savings Bank.
Brooklyn Savings Bank.
Buffalo Savings Bank.
Greenwich Savings Bank.
Ithaca Savings Bank.
New-York Savings Bank.
N. York Greenwich Savings Bank.
Palmyra Savings Bank.
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.
Rochester Savings Bank.
Schenectady Savings Bank.
Seamen's Savings Bank, N. York.
Savings Bank of Utica.
Troy Savings Bank.

The following Banks in the preceding List are not subject to the provisions of the Safety Fund Act.

Manhattan Company,.....	$2,050,000
Fulton Bank,.....	600,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,.....	500,000
Chemical Manufacturing Company,.....	400,000
Dry Dock Company,.....	200,000
Long-Island Bank,.....	300,000
Commercial Bank of Albany,.....	300,000
Total,.....	$4,850,000

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of the Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Albany Insurance Company,.....	$500,000	1851
Albany Mutual Insurance Company,....	.....	1856
Allegany Mutual Insurance Company,..	.....	1867
Ætna Fire Insurance Company, ...	400.000	1845
Alliance Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1869
Alliance Mutual Insurance Company,...	.....	1873
American Fire Insurance Company,....	200,000	1862
American Insurance Company,.....	.....	1857
American Mutual Insurance Company,..	.....	1873
Am. Manufacturers' Mut. Assurance Asso.	.....	1853
Atlas Marine Insurance Company,.....	350,500	1857
Atlas Mutual Insurance Company,.....	.....	1873
Astor Mutual Insurance Company,.....	.....	1863
Auburn Insurance Company, ...	150,000	1846
Anchor Insurance Company, ...	300.000	1846
Atlantic Insurance Company,.....	500,000	1845
Atlantic Mu. Insurance Company, N. Y.	.....	1872
Atlas Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1856
American Fire Insurance Company, ...	300,000	1846
American Fire Insurance Company, ...	500,000	1844
Brooklyn Insurance Company, ...	102,000	1845
Broome Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1867
Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Com.	100,000	1860
Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company, ...	.....	1867
Brooklyn Firemen's Insurance Company,	150,000	1866
Cattaraugus Co. Mutual Insurance Com.	.....	1867
Cayuga Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1867
Commercial Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1853
Clinton Insurance Company, ...	300,000	1850
Clinton Fire Insurance Company, ...	300.000	1861
Canal Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1866
Chautauque Co. Mut. Insurance Comp'y.	.....	1856
Chelsea Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1869
Chemung Co. Mutual Insurance Comp'y,	... ..	1858
Chenango Co. Mu. Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Cherry-Valley Mutual Insurance Com...	.....	1862
Clinton and Essex Counties Mut. Ins. Co.	.....	1856
Columbian Fire Insurance Company,...	250,000	1866

Name of the Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Commercial Insurance Company, N. Y.	.....	1872
Cortland Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Croton Insurance Company,.....	.....	1873
Dunkirk Marine Insurance Company, ..	250,000	1867
Dutchess County Insurance Company, ..	200,000	1842
Dutchess Co. Mu. Insurance Company,..	.....	1856
Eagle Fire Insurance Company,.....	500,000	
East River Fire Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1863
East River Mut. Insurance Com. N. Y.	200,000	1863
Emmet Fire Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1869
Eighth Ward Mut. Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Equitable Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1844
Firemen's Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1846
Firemen's Insurance Comp'y. of Albany,	150,000	1861
Fifth Ward Fire Insurance Company,...	500,000	1866
Franklin Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Fulton Fire Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1870
Fulton Fire Insurance Company,.....	270,650	1849
General Mutual Insurance Company,....		
Girard Fire Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1869
Good Hope Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1853
Greenwich Fire Insurance Company,...	250,000	1845
Greenwich Insurance Company,.....	200,000	1864
Guardian Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1863
Genesee Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company,.	.....	1867
Globe Fire Insurance Company,.....	1,000,000	1867
Green Co. Mutual Insurance Company,..	.....	1856
Householders' Mut. Insurance Company,	.....	1846
Howard Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1861
Hudson Insurance Company of N. Y....	300,000	1846
Hudson Fire Insurance Company, ...	150,000	1868
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company,.....	500,000	1866
Hamilton Marine Insurance Company,..	250,000	1868
Herkimer Co. Mut. Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Hudson Fire Insurance Company in N. Y.	200,000	1868
Huntington Mut. Fire Insurance Comp..	.....	1856
Indemnity Fire Insurance Company,....	500,000	1865
Jefferson Insurance Company,.....	250,000	1845
Jackson Marine Insurance Company,...	200,000	1852

Name of the Company.	Amount of Charter.	Expiration of Charter.
Jefferson Co. Mut. Insurance Company,.	.....	1856
Kingston Mutual Insurance Company,..	.....	1856
Lewis Co. Mutual Iusurance Company,.	.....	1867
Life and Fire Insurance Company,.....	600,000	Unlimited.
Long-Island Insurance Company, ...	200,000	1863
Long-Island Farmers' Fire Insur. Com.	50,000	1863
Long-Island Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Merchants' Insurance Company,.....	250,000	1845
Monroe Insurance Company,.....	250,000	1846
Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company,...	500,000	1849
Merchants' Fire Insurance Company,...	150,000	1849
Merchants' Fire Insurance Company,...	500,000	
Merchants' and Householders' Mu. In. Co	.....	1862
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, .	.....	1873
Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo,..	.....	1873
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Com. N. Y.	.....	1872
Metropolis Insurance Company,.....	250,000	1869
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,...	350,000	1851
Mohawk Insurance Company,.....	500,000	1845
Madison Marine Insurance Company,...	300,000	1846
Madison Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Mechanics' Mu. Insurance Com. of Troy,	.....	1856
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company,	400,000	1857
Monroe Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Montgomery Co. Mutuul Insurance Com.	.....	1856
Mutual Insurance Comp'y of New-York,	350,000	Unlimited.
Mutual Protection Insurance Company,.	.....	1861
Mutual Safety Insurance Company,.....	.....	1858
Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y.		
National Fire Insurance Company, ...	200,000	1871
Nautilus Insurance Company, ...	.....	1868
New-York Life and Trust Company, ...	1,000,000	Unlimited.
New-York Insurance Company,.....	500,000	1860
New-York Contributionship Ins. Comp.	300,000	1852
New-York Mer. Life Ins. and Coal Com.	600,000	Unlimited.
New-York Equitable Insurance Comp...	300,000	1844
New-York Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1872
North American Insurance Company,...	300,000	1847
Niagara Insurance Company,.....	500,000	1845
Niagara Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1867

Name of the Company	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
New-York State Marine Insurance Com.	300,000	1846
New-York La Fayette Fire Ins. Com...	200,000	1846
Neptune Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1846
New-York Northern Fire Insurance Co.	240,000	1845
New-York City Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1846
New-York Fire Insurance Company,...	200,000	1862
New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Com.	300,000	1863
New-York City Fire Insurance Company,	210,000	1863
Northwestern Insurance Company, ...	150,000	1857
New-York Guardian Insurance Comp....	300,000	1866
Northern Fire Insurance Company,.....	250,000	1866
North American Fire Insurance Comp..	500,000	1841
Ocean Insurance Company,.....	350,000	1860
Oneida Insurance Company,.....	250,000	1855
Ontario Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1846
Orange Fire Insurance Company, ...	400,000	1839
Orange Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1867
Oneida Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Ontario and Livingston Mut. Ins. Comp.	.....	1856
Orleans Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Oswego Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Pelican Mutual Insurance Company,....	.....	1873
Palladium Fire Insurance Company,...	250,000	1869
Phœnix Insurance Company,.....	200,000	
Poughkeepsie Insurance Company,.....	100,000	1846
Protection Fire Insurance Company,....	400,000	1845
Queens County Insurance Company, ...	75,000	1866
Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Com.	500,000	1854
Renovation Fire Insurance Company, .	300,000	1866
Rensselaer Co. Mutual Insurance Com..		
Richmond Co. Mutual Insurance Comp.	.....	1856
Saratoga Co. Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	.....	1856
Schenectady Co. Mutual Insurance Com.		
Schoharie Mutual Insurance Company..	.....	1851
Sea Insurance Company,.....	250,000	1864
Seneca County Mutual Insurance Comp.	.....	1859
Seventh Ward Fire Insurance Company,	250,000	1869
Steuben County Mutual Insurance Comp.	.....	1867
St. Lawrence Co. Mut. Insurance Comp.	.....	1856
Schenectady Co. Mut. Insurance Comp.	.....	1856

Name of the Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter
Schoharie Co. Mutual Insurance Comp..	.....	1856
Suffolk Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Sun Mutual Insurance Company,.....	.....	1871
Syracuse Insurance Company, ...	100,000	1863
Tioga Co. Mutual Insurance Company..	.....	1867
Tompkins Co. Mutual Insurance Comp..	.....	1860
Tradesmen's Insurance Company,.....	200,000	1846
Triton Insurance Company,.....	150,000	1868
Troy Insurance Company, ...	200,000	1851
Trust Fire Insurance Company,.....	300,000	1866
Union Fire Insurance Company, ...	400,000	1863
United Insurance Company,.....	500,000	1860
United States Fire Insurance Company,.	250,000	1845
United States Marine Insurance Comp...	1,000,000	1858
Unadilla Mutual Insurance Company,...	.....	1856
Western Fire Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1845
Westchester and Putnam Insurance Co..	100,000	Unlimited.
Washington Co. Insurance Company,...	50,000	Unlimited.
Washington Co. Mutual Insurance Com.	.....	1854
Washington Insurance Company, ...	250,000	1869
Washington Marine Insurance Comp'y,.	300,000	1863
Wayne Co. Mutual Insurance Company,	.....	1856
Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Comp...	150,000	1866
Yates Co. Mutual Insurance Company,..	.....	1867

STATEMENT

Showing the denominations, the number, and the amount in dollars, of all the notes countersigned and registered for the Incorporated Banks, from the 27th day of April, to the 1st day of December, 1843.

	No. of Notes.	Am't in dol's.
One dollar Notes.....	954,773	$954,773
Two do	540,906	1,081,812
Three do	401,262	1,203,786
Five do	1,000,151	5,000,755
Ten do	327,637	3,276,390
Twenty do	62,256	1,245,120
Fifty do	26,965	1,348,250
One hundred dollar notes,.....	21,450	2,145,000
Three hundred do	100	30,000
Four hundred do	100	40,000
Five hundred do	2,020	1,010,000
One thousand do	2,090	2,090,000
Three thousand do	40	120,000
Five thousand do	20	100,000
	3,339,772	$19,645,886

Of this sum there was printed and countersigned on the back, ...	$12,897,616
Countersigned on the face, ...	6,748,270
	$19,645,886

The following Table shows the denomination and amount of notes in circulation of the several Incorporated Banks, on the 1st day of July, 1843.

	No. of Notes.	Am't in dol's.
One dollar Notes.....	618,118	$618,118
Two do	365,094	730,188
Three do	263,873	791,619
Four do	2,274	9,096
Five do	690,168	3,450,840
Ten do	202,111	2,021,110
Twenty do	33,361	667,220
Fifty do	14,022	701,100
One hundred dollar Notes.....	11,011	1,101,100
Three hundred do	18	5,400
Four hundred do	17	6,800
Five hundred do	580	290,000
One thousand do	473	473,000
Unknown	.....	928,209
		$11,794,700

AGGREGATE STATEMENT

Of 84 *Incorporated Banks on the* 1*st day of November,* 1843.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$51,711,666	Capital	$32,391,460
Real estate	3,745,088	Profits	3,351,032
Bonds and mortgages	1,391,634	Circulation	13,850,334
Stocks	6,055,938	Due Treasurer of the State	936,740
Bank Fund	389,392	Due Canal Fund	1,111,357
Loss and expense account	498,450	Due depositors on demand	22,407,761
Overdrafts	89,071	Due individuals	336,032
Specie	9,953,270	Due Banks	12,203,614
Cash items	2,526,158	Due Treasurer of the U. States	1,380,218
Bills of Solvent Banks	3,317,291	Amount not included in above items	407,064
Bills of Suspended Banks	220,309		
Due from Banks	8,477,399		
	$88,375,612		$88,375,612

AGGREGATE STATEMENT

Of 50 Free Banks on the 1st day of November, 1843.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.	$10,680,707	Capital	$10,977,692
Real estate.....	336,568	Profits.....	793,222
Bonds and mortgages	2,330,403	Circulation.....	3,362,767
Stocks	5,609,373	Due Treasurer of the State ...	26,458
Loss and expense account.....	140,788	Due Canal Fund.....	45,846
Overdrafts	16,930	Due depositors on demand	4,979,399
Specie.....	1,549,519	Due individuals	251,839
Cash items	576,698	Due Banks	2,438,529
Bills of Solvent Banks	715,814	Due Treasurer of the U. States	265,102
Bills of Suspended Banks.....	8,642	Amount not included in above items.....	98,256
Due from Banks.....	1,223,663		
	$23,239,110		$23,239,110

A TABLE

Showing the number of Banking Associations in each county; aggregate amount of securities held by the Comptroller, and amount of circulating notes.

COUNTIES.	No. of Associations.	Amount of securities held by the Comptroller.	Amount of circulating notes.
Albany,	1	$88,550 00	$69,840
Allegany,	none		
Broome,	none		
Cattaraugus,	none		
Cayuga,	none		
Chautauque,	1	87,590 00	77,934
Chemung,	none		
Chenango,	none		
Clinton,	none		
Columbia,	2	207,764 10	166,578
Cortland,	none		
Delaware,	1	96,978 00	75,223
Dutchess,	1	100,200 00	80,326
Erie,	2	35,427 46	23,363
Essex,	none		
Franklin,	1	43,600 00	42,473
Fulton,	none		
Genesee,	3	157,831 00	120,537
Greene,	2	144,000 00	118,497
Hamilton,	none		
Herkimer,	2	141,112 50	104,710
Jefferson,	2	77,127 60	56,301
Kings,	none		
Lewis,	1	77,850 00	51,000
Livingston,	1	131,300 00	91,250
Madison,	1	16,388 11	8,359
Monroe,	3	339,175 00	276,899

COUNTIES.	No. of Associations.	Amount of securities held by the Comptroller.	Amount of circulating notes.
Montgomery,	2	$129,950 00	$109,860
New-York,	7	1,412,977 38	1,190,875
Niagara,	3	320,902 00	255,241
Oneida,	4	360,958 00	299,105
Onondaga.	1	189,123 00	142,500
Ontario,	1	57,186 00	39,403
Orleans,	1	46,960 00	40,000
Oswego,	none		
Orange,	3	175,047 00	137,872
Otsego,	none		
Putnam,	1	30,000 00	29,997
Queens,	none		
Rensselaer,	2	102,250 00	93,170
Richmond,	none		
Rockland,	none		
Saratoga,	2	153,867 00	132,252
Schenectady,	none		
Schoharie,	none		
Seneca,	none		
Steuben,	1	95,550 00	65,775
St. Lawrence,	1	168,565 00	168,500
Suffolk,	none		
Sullivan,	none		
Tioga,	none		
Tompkins,	1	66,350 00	46,000
Ulster,	1	30,000 00	29,999
Warren,	1	30,000 00	29,997
Washington,	1	82,325 00	62,063
Wayne,	none		
Westchester,	1	73,465 00	52,699
Wyoming,	none		
Yates,	none		
Total,	.....	$5,270,369 37	$4,299,258

STATEMENT

Of the Banks under the General Banking Law, showing their names and location, the amount of Bonds and Mortgages and State Stocks held by the Comptroller in trust for the payment of their circulation, and the amount of circulating notes on the 30th December, 1843.

No.	TITLE OF ASSOCIATION.	Where located.	Bonds and Mortgages.	New York Stocks.	Stocks of other states.	Circulating notes.
1	Agricultural Bank, Stock and Estate,	Herkimer,	$36,350 00	$5,000	$32,000 00	$53,000
2	Albany Exchange Bank, s. & e.	Albany,	20,550 00	.....	47,000 00	64,410
	do do s.	do	.....	.....	11,000 00	5,390
3	American Exchange Bank, s.	New-York,	.....	.....	404,000 00	229,529
4	Ballston Spa Bank, s. & e.	Ballston,	31,010 00	40,000	.....	66,120
	do do s.	do	.....	30,000	.....	28,880
5	Bank of Albion, s. & e.	Albion,	23,960 00	14,000	9,000 00	40,000
6	" Attica, s. & e.	Attica,	17,427 46	.....	15,000 00	20,378
7	" Brockport. s. & e.	Brockport,	13,425 00	10,000	5,000 00	25,000
8	" Central New-York, s. & e.	Utica,	34,313 00	.....	40,000 00	60,198
	" do s.	do	.....	.....	14,000 00	11,900
9	" Commerce, N. Y. s.	New-York,	.....	474,100	.....	446,860
10	" Corning, s. & e.	Corning,	25,550 00	.....	30,000 00	39,681
	" do s.	do	.....	.....	40,000 00	26,094
11	" Dansville, s. & e.	Dansville,	81,300 00	.....	50,000 00	91,250
12	" Kinderhook, s. & e.	Kinderhook,	46,500 00	1,000	57,000 00	78,077
13	" Lowville, s. & e.	Lowville,	43,850 00	4,000	30,000 00	51,000
14	" Silver Creek, s. & e.	Silver Creek,	33,590 00	34,000	20,000 00	77,934
15	" Syracuse, s. & e.	Syracuse,	75,863 00	.....	113,260 00	142,500
16	" Vernon, s. & e.	Vernon,	40,770 00	50,000	.....	89,100
17	" Watertown, s. & e.	Watertown,	29,127 60	.....	43,000 00	53,301
18	" Waterville, s. & e	Waterville,	35,950 00	3,708	41,000 00	67,036
	" do s.	do	.....	6,292	19,000 00	16,971
19	" Whitestown, s. & e.	Whitestown,	30,800 00	35,000	10,000 00	65,800

20	Canal Bank of Lockport, s & e.	Lockport,	86,500 00	20,000	77,000 00	148,787
21	Clinton Bank, s.	New-York,			6,000 00	3,884
22	Commercial Bank Rochester, s. & e.	Rochester,	93,550 00		70,000 00	123,000
23	do do Troy, s. & e.	Troy,	30,000 00	13,000		42,428
	do do do s.	do		8,000		7,742
24	Delaware Bank, s.	Delhi,		30,000	66,978 00	75,223
25	Exchange Bank of Genesee, s. & e.	Alexander,	24,913 00		20,000 00	39,983
26	Exchange Bank of Lockport, s. & e.	Lockport,	400 00	8,142		7,000
27	Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam, s. & e.	Amsterdam,	18,000 00	12,950		30,520
	" " do s.	do		7,050		7,019
28	" " Geneva, s. & e.	Geneva,	27,186 00		30,000 00	39,403
29	" " Hudson, s. & e.	Hudson,	50,200 00		50,000 00	88,501
30	" " Malone, s	Malone,		43,600		42,473
31	" " Orange Co. s.	Warwick,		5,000		5,495
32	Far's & Mech's Bk. of Genesee, s. & e.	Batavia,	13,918 00		28,000 00	32,355
33	" " Rochester, s. & e.	Rochester,	20,000 00		26,000 00	38,902
	" " do s.	do		100,000		89,997
34	" " Ogdensburgh, s.	Ogdensburgh,		168,765		168,500
35	Far's & Drovers' Bk. Somers, s. & e.	Somers,	15,900 00	2,000	20,000 00	26,740
	" " do s.	do		5,000	30,000 00	24,759
36	" " Erie Co. s.	Buffalo,		3,000		2,985
37	Fort Plain Bank, s. & e.	Fort Plain,	44,875 00		47,000 00	72,321
38	Genesee County Bank, s. & e.	Le Roy,	46,000 00		25,000 00	48,199
39	Hamilton Bank, s. & e	Hamilton,	11,000 00	5,150		8,359
40	Howard Trust & Banking Co. s. & e.	Troy,	26,250 00		25,000 00	43,000
41	James Bank, s. & e.	Jamesville,	31,737 00		20,000 00	37,252
42	Lockport Banking & Trust Co. s. & e.	Lockport,	94,260 00		34,000 00	99,454
43	Manufacturers' Bank, s	Ulster,		30,000		29,999
44	Mechanics' Banking Association, s. & e.	New-York,	60,000 00		40,000 00	88,034
	do do do s.	do		139,568		135,210
45	Merchants' & Far's Bk. Ithaca, s. & e.	Ithaca,	26,350 00		40,000 00	46,000
46	" " Putnam Co. s.	Carmel,		30,000		29,997
47	Middletown Bank, s. & e.	Middletown,	39,900 00	17,000	20,000 00	61,377
48	Mohawk Valley Bank, s. & e.	Mohawk Vill.,	27,700 00	3,000	37,000 00	51,710
49	N. Y. State Stock Security Bank, s.	New-York,		13,960		12,108
50	" Stock Bank, s.	Durham,		44,000		43,500

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

No.	TITLE OF ASSOCIATION.	Where located.	Bonds and Mortgages.	New York Stocks.	Stocks of other states.	Circulating notes.
51	North River Bank, s.	New-York,	.....	$275,099	.....	$275,000
52	Pine Plains Bank, s. & e.	Pine Plains,	$37,200 00	.....	$50,000 00	71,326
	do do s.	do	.....	.....	13,000 00	9,000
53	Powell Bank, s. & e.	Newburgh,	45,000 00	.....	47,425 60	71,000
54	Prattsville Bank, s.	Prattsville,	.....	50,000	50,000 00	74,997
55	Washington County Bank, s. & e.	UnionVillage,	32,325 00	.....	49,000 00	61,719
	do do s.	do	.....	.....	1,000 00	344
56	Warren County Bank, s.	Johnsburgh,	.....	30,000	.....	29,997
57	Wooster Sherman's Bank, s. & e.	Watertown,	2,000 00	3,000	.....	3,000
58	Wool Growers' Bank, s.	New-York,	.....	250	.....	250
	Total,	.....	1,525,510 06	1,774,434	1,952,663,60	4,299,258

STATEMENT

Showing the amount of circulation of Banks that have been closed by the Comptroller at the time of sale of their securities, the amount of circulation now outstanding, the amount paid for redemption, and the rates of redemption at the Banking Department, December 30, 1843.

NAMES OF ASSOCIATIONS.	Circulation at the time of sale.	Am't paid in redemption.	Circulation now out-standing.	Rates of Redemption.
Merchant's Exchange Bk. Buffalo, s. & e.	$66,235	$42,536 00	$795	65
do do do s.	45,760	36,931 95	165	81
Bank of America, do s. & e.	68,920	51,632 12	983	76
do do s.	6,980	5,339 10	135	78
Erie County Bank, do s. & e.	37,413	20,609 40	3,064	60
do do s.	19,720	15,374 16	.....	72
Mechanics' Bank, do s. & e.	94,396	58,063 95	2,231	63
United States Bank, do s. & e.	41,627	31,513 79	700	77
Phenix Bank, do s. & e.	27,490	19,566 92	686	73
Bank of Commerce, do s.	65,025	48,563 24	1,126	76
Union Bank, do s.	46,150	36,959 49	521	81
State Bank of New-York, do s.	2,890	516 30	1,169	30
Tenth Ward Bank, New-York, s.	11,303	10,503 56	129	94
City Trust & B'ing Co. do s.	1,200	1,063 00	137	par.
Washington Bank, do s. & e.	19,235	6,012 30	.....	Amount paid at 35
do do		642 00	1,415	do par.
		10,293 40	.....	An addit'l div'nd on 15,836 65
Chelsea Bank, do s.	695	39 00	539	25
New-York Banking Co. do s.	11,240	4247 46	1,127	42
Millers' Bank at Clyde, s. & e.	187,380	126,240 90	4,146	94

STATEMENT—(CONTINNUED.)

NAMES OF ASSOCIATIONS.	Circulation at the time of sale.	Am't paid in redemption.	Circulation now out-standing.	Rates of Redemption.
Millers' Bank at Clyde, s.	$45,090	$44,425 00	$665	par.
Farmers' Bank of Seneca County, s. & e.	27,343	19,947 44	387	74
do do s.	22,234	22,016 00	218	par.
Cattaraugus County Bank, s. & e.	53,019	40,311 81	666	77
do do s.	6,181	4,947 00	361	85
Binghamton Bank, s. & e.	16,325	11,794 86	386	74
do s.	8,960	6,948 05	165	79
Bank of Lodi, s. & e.	31,766	30,522 99	299	97
do s.	8,846	7,306 49	43	83
Bank of Western New-York, s.	74,393	54,967 50	1,103	75
Bank of Tonawanda, s.	15,485	10,143 56	568	68
Staten Island Bank, s. & e.	19,702	10,031 28	1,789	56
Bank of Olean, s. & e.	50,124	35,780 48	1,772	74
do s.	3,224	2,581 29	257	87
Allegany County Bank, s. & e.	23,346	10,566 00	2,214	50
do do s.	3,051	934 56	455	36
St. Lawrence Bank, s. & e.	40,475	18,198 50	4,078	50
do do s.	19,499	5,296 32	2,948	32
Farmers' Bank of Orleans, s. & e.	24,825	18,703 00	*6,122	par.
Total,	1,197,547	881,070 17	43,563	

* Of this amount, there is held by the Albany City Bank, $5,395.

RECAPITULATION

Of Securities held by Comptroller, in trust for the Free Banks.

NAMES OF STATES.	Amount.	Total amount of State Stocks.	Total amount of Bonds and Mortgages and cash deposited.	Circulating notes.
United States,	$52,000 00			
New-York,	1,774,434 38			
Indiana,	170,000 00			
Illinois,	534,000 00			
Arkansas,	587,000 00			
Michigan,	510,663 60			
Alabama,	34,000 00			
Kentucky,	25,000 00			
Maine,	40,000 00	$3,727,097 98	$1,543,271 77	$4,299,258 00

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1st. The president having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected. Journal to be read.

2d. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows: Order of business.

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and reports from State officers.
7. Motions, resolutions and notices.
8. Third reading of bills.
9. Unfinished business of the preceding day.
10. Special orders of the day; and if in any case the unfinished business of the preceding day shall have taken the place of special orders, these orders shall be taken up and acted on in their order of time.
11. Unfinished business generally.
12. General orders of the day; but messages from the Governor and from the Assembly, and communications from State officers, may be considered at any time.

General orders of the day

3d. The president shall cause the clerk of the Senate to make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the Senate which are committed to a committee of the whole Senate, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day; which list shall be called "*The general orders of the day.*"

Priority of business.

4th. All questions relating to the priority of business, shall be decided without debate.

Reading of papers.

5th. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without a debate.

Business not to be interrupted.

6th. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspapers while the journals or public papers are reading; and when the president is putting a question, no senator shall walk out of or across the house, nor when a senator is speaking, pass between him and the chair.

President may name a substitute.

7th. The president shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair who is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the president; but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding.

Order of debate.

8th. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

ib.

9th. When two or more members rise at once, the president shall name the member who is first to speak.

Order of motions.

10th. No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded; and it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the president or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the president or clerk, before the same shall be debated; but it may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

ib.

11th. While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless to lie on the table, for an amendment, for postponing it, to commit it, or

to adjourn; and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order; and shall be decided without debate.

Questions divided.

12th. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

Amendments.

13th. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main proposition.

Introduction of bills.

14th. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the Senate on the report of a committee; and one day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill.

Bills to have three readings.

15th. Every bill shall receive three readings, previous to its being passed, and the president shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read; and all resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution, shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Divisions.

16th. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question shall be entered alphabetically on the minutes, if two members require it; and each member called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question.

Committees how appointed.

17th. All committees of the Senate, and all joint committees on the part thereof, for the present session, shall be appointed by the president.

Committees of the whole.

18th. In forming a committee of the whole Senate, a chairman, to be named by the president shall preside. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate, shall, in committee of the whole, be read by sections. All amendments shall be noted, and reported to the Senate by the chairman.

Rules in committee of the whole.

19th. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken.

Motion in order.

20th. A motion that the committee rise, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

On third reading no amendment.

21st. No amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution or amendment of the Constitution, unless by unanimous consent: but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any bill, resolution or constitutional amendment, to move its commitment or recommitment.

Call to order.

22d. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the president shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the president, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the president or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

Blanks.

23d. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

Absentees.

24th. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree.

Petitions.

25th. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received or read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be endorsed on the same, with the name of the member introducing it.

Motions to reconsider.

26th. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member to move for

the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor after the usual message shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once; and the vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating the public moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any body politic or corporate, shall not be reconsidered, whenever such bill shall be lost. When no reconsideration.

27th. The following standing committees shall be appointed: Standing committees.

1. On claims.
2. On finance.
3. On the judiciary.
4. On the militia.
5. On canals.
6. On railroads.
7. On roads and oridges.
8. On literature.
9. On State prisons.
10. On banks and insurance companies.
11. On the division of counties and towns.
12. On agriculture.
13. On commerce and navigation.
14. On manufactures.
15. On medical societies and medical colleges.
16. On privileges and elections.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On Indian affairs.
19. On expiring laws.
20. On expenditures.
21. On the incorporation of cities and villages.
22. On public buildings.
23. On the poor laws.

24. On charitable and religious societies.

25. On public printing—And every motion to print any petition, resolution, report, bill, message, or other manuscript, be referred to said committee. Such committee may report adversely to the printing, or they may report the number of copies which in their opinion ought to be printed, or they may recommend a part only of such papers to be printed.

Amendments and two-third bills.

28th. When an amendment to the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

Final passage of two-third bills.

29th. The question on the final passage of all bills which, by the Constitution require the assent of two-thirds of the Senators, and of all amendments to the Constitution requiring such assent, shall be taken on a division and entered on the journal; and unless twenty-two members vote in the affirmative, the bill or amendment shall be declared lost; and whenever such bill or amendment shall receive the assent of two-thirds as aforesaid, the president shall certify the fact upon the said bill or amendment; and he shall certify the passage of all other bills.

Closed doors.

30th. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any member, require secresy, the president shall direct all persons, except the members and clerk of the Senate, to withdraw; and during the discussion of said motion, the doors shall remain shut; and every member and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things, whereof secresy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

Executive business.

31st. Whenever the Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business, the president shall direct the gallery to be cleared and the doors to be closed; and the proceedings of the Senate in such business shall be kept in a separate journal, which shall not be inspected by any other than members of

the Senate, until the end of the then meeting of the legislature, at which time the same shall be public, and the clerk of the Senate may thereafter furnish extracts from the same at the request of any citizen.

Nominations.

32d. The Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business on Wednesday of each week, and on such other days as may from time to time be deemed necessary: A future day for the consideration of all nominations shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer shall not be transmitted to the Governor until after the Wednesday next following such consent, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, altered, or suspended, without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected.

Remarks secret.

33d. All information and remarks by any Senator concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated to office by the Governor shall be kept secret.

Bills lost in the Assembly.

34th. When a bill originated in the Assembly, shall have been lost there, neither the same, nor any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate during the same session, unless by unanimous consent.

Admission within the bar.

35th. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except the Governor, the present and former Chancellors and Judges of Supreme Court, the Circuit Judges, present and former members of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General, the Governor's Private and Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, the officers of the Senate and Assembly, and such reporters as the president shall appoint.

Books and Stationery.

36th. None but members shall be allowed to take any books or stationery belonging to the Senate, from their chamber; and on taking books, the members shall furnish to the clerk a list of those taken, and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and the clerk shall

take care that once in each week the books provided for the use of the Senate shall be placed in order, according to some fixed arrangement; and he shall make report to the president of such books as are missing.

Committee on engrossed bills.

37th. The committee on engrossed bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed; reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order. And the clerk of the Senate shall present such bills as shall have originated in the Senate, and been passed by both houses to the Governor, and enter the same upon the journals.

Concurrent resolutions.

38th. All concurrent resolutions shall lie one day on the table.

Question how taken on reference of certain resolutions.

39th. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made, to refer any subject, and a different committee shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order, viz:

1. The committee of the whole Senate.
2. A standing committee.
3. A select committee.

Nominations by Governor, how referred.

40th. When nominations to office shall be made by the Governor of State officers, such nominations, when referred, shall be referred to the standing committee of the Senate having charge of matters analogous to such nominations.

41st. There shall be added to the committees of the Senate, a standing committee on public printing, and every motion to print any papers, excepting communications from State officers, bills reported by committees and the reports of the committees of the Senate, of which the usual number shall be printed of course, be referred to said committee. Such committee may report adversely to the printing, or they may report the number of copies which in their opinion ought to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN THE

SENATE.

1. The presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and Reports from State officers.
7. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.
8. Third reading of Bills.
9. Unfinished business of the preceding day.
10. Special orders of the day; and if in any case the unfinished business of the preceding day shall have taken the place of special orders, these orders shall be taken up and acted on in their order of time.
11. Unfinished business generally.
12. General orders of the day; but messages from the Governor and the Assembly, and communications from State officers, may be considered at any time.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

OF THE

SENATE,

JANUARY, 1844.

On Claims.

Mr. Porter, Mr. Lawrence.
Mr. Platt,

On Finance.

Mr. Bockee, Mr. Porter.
Mr. Putnam,

On the Judiciary.

Mr. Strong, Mr. Foster.
Mr. Lott,

On the Militia.

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Strong.
Mr. Clark,

On Canals.

Mr. Denniston, Mr. Varian.
Mr. Rhodes,

On Railroads.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Faulkner,
Mr. Putnam,

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Scovil, Mr. Deyo.
Mr. Burnham,

On Literature.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Jones.
Mr. Hard,

On State Prisons.

Mr. Bartlit, Mr. Faulkner.
Mr. Backus,

On Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Corning.
Mr. Rhoades,

On the Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Works,

On Agriculture.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Denniston.
Mr. Platt,

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Corning, Mr. Jones.
Mr. Rhoades,

On Manufactures.

Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Bockee.
Mr. Lester,

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.

Mr. Backus, Mr. Faulkner.
Mr. Barlow,

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Deyo.
Mr. Works,

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Works, Mr. Lester.
Mr. Lawrence,

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Lester, Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Barlow,

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Barlow, Mr. Mitchell.
Mr. Bartlit,

On Public Expenditures.

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wright.
Mr. Sherman,

On the Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. Varian, Mr. Scovil.
Mr. Works,

On Public Buildings.

Mr. Lott, Mr. Varney.
Mr. Rhoades,

On the Poor Laws.

Mr. Varney, Mr. Scovil.
Mr. Smith,

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Burnham, Mr. Clark.
Mr. Scott,

On Public Printing.

Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sherman.
Mr. Rhoades,

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Colonial History.

Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Denniston,
Mr. Johnson.

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

Mr. Clark,
Mr. Hard,
Mr. Varian.

Joint Library Committee.

Mr. Jones,
Mr. Putnam,
Mr. Foster.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE

DISTRICTS, COUNTY, AND NEAREST POST-OFFICE.

Sixty-Seventh Session, 1844.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor, and President*, Binghamton, Broome County.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY.	NEAREST POST-OFFICE.
First District.		
John B. Scott,	New-York,	City of New-York.
Isaac L. Varian,	do.	do
John A. Lott,	Kings,	City of Brooklyn.
David R. Floyd Jones,	New-York,	City of New-York.
Second District.		
Robert Denniston,	Orange,	Salisbury Mills.
Abraham Bockee,	Dutchess,	Federal Store.
Abraham A. Deyo,	Ulster,	Modena.
Joshua B. Smith,	Suffolk,	Smithtown.
Third District.		
Henry W. Strong,	Rensselaer,	City of Troy.
Erastus Corning,	Albany,	City of Albany.
John C. Wright,	Schoharie,	Esperance.
Stephen C. Johnson,	Delaware,	Delhi.
Fourth District.		
Sidney Lawrence,	Franklin,	Moria.
Edmund Varney,	Herkimer,	Russia.
Thomas B. Mitchell,	Montgomery,	Canajoharie.
Orville Clark,	Washington,	Sandy Hill.
Fifth Distict.		
Henry A. Foster,	Oneida,	Rome.
George C. Sherman,	Jefferson,	Watertown.
Carlos P. Scovil,	Lewis,	Martinsburgh.
Thomas Barlow,	Madison,	Canastota.
Sixth District.		
Nehemiah Platt,	Tioga,	Nichols.
James Faulkner,	Livingston,	Dansville.
Calvin T. Chamberlain,	Allegany,	Cuba.
Clark Burnham,	Chenango,	Sherburne.
Seventh District.		
Elijah Rhoades,	Onondaga,	Syracuse.
William Bartlit,	Cortland,	Cortland village.
John Porter,	Cayuga,	Auburn.
Albert Lester,	Ontario,	Canandaigua.
Eighth District.		
Samuel Works,	Niagara,	Lockport.
Gideon Hard,	Orleans,	Albion.
Harvey Putnam,	Wyoming,	Attica.
Frederick F. Backus,	Monroe.	City of Rochester.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE,

With their respective Districts, Classes, and Places of Residence.

Sixty-Seventh Session, 1844.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, *President*, Congress Hall.

NAMES.	DIST.	CLASS.	RESIDENCE.
Frederick F. Backus,	8	fourth,	Eagle Tavern.
Thomas Barlow,	5	fourth,	American Hotel.
William Bartlit,	7	second,	Franklin House.
Abraham Bockee,	2	second,	Delavan House.
Clark Burnham,	6	fourth,	American Hotel.
Calvin T. Chamberlain,	6	third,	20 N. Pearl-street.
Orville Clark,	4	fourth,	Mansion House.
Erastus Corning,	3	second,	102 State-street.
Robert Denniston,	2	first,	Mansion House.
Abraham A. Deyo,	2	third,	Franklin House.
James Faulkner,	6	second,	Congress Hall.
Henry A. Foster,	5	first,	Congress Hall.
Gideon Hard,	8	second,	1 Lancaster-street.
Stephen C. Johnson,	3	fourth,	Congress Hall.
David R. Floyd Jones,	1	fourth,	Congress Hall.
Sidney Lawrence,	4	first,	Delavan House.
Albert Lester,	7	fourth,	Franklin House.
John A. Lott,	1	third,	Congress Hall.
Thomas B. Mitchell,	4	third,	American Hotel.
Nehemiah Platt,	6	first,	American Hotel.
John Porter,	7	third,	Mrs. Lockwood's.
Harvey Putnam,	8	third,	Delavan House.
Elijah Rhoades,	7	first,	Congress Hall.
Carlos P. Scovil,	5	third,	American Hotel.
John B. Scott,	1	first,	Franklin House.
George C. Sherman,	5	second,	Mrs. Lockwood's.
Joshua B. Smith,	2	fourth,	Franklin House.
Henry W. Strong,	3	first,	Congress Hall.
Isaac L. Varian,	1	second,	Congress Hall.
Edmund Varney,	4	second,	Franklin House.
Samuel Works,	8	first,	1 Lancaster-street.
John C. Wright,	3	third,	Washington Hall.

ISAAC R. ELWOOD, Clerk, Congress Hall.
CHARLES BRYAN, Deputy Clerk, at Bryan's Mansion, head of Schuyler-street.
HIRAM LEONARD, Deputy Clerk, Franklin House.

CHARLES NIVEN, Sergeant-at-Arms, Franklin House.
JOEL GILLETT, Doorkeeper, 15 Jay-street.
MARTIN MILLER, Assistant Doorkeeper, Delavan House.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

The several Senate Districts consist of the following Counties.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The city and county of New-York, and the counties of Richmond and Kings.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Albany, Delaware, Greene, Columbia, Rensselaer, Schoharie and Schenectady.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence and Herkimer.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis, Jefferson and Otsego.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Chenango, Broome, Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga, Steuben, Livingston, Allegany and Cattaraugus.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga and Cortland.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Speaker having taken the chair, and the members being called to order, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected by the House: and in all cases of the absence of a quorum, the members present may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members; and the Speaker, with the consent of the majority of members present, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall appear.

Appearance of a quorum. Reading the minutes. Absence of quorum.

5. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business, which shall not in any case be departed from, except by the unanimous consent of the House, shall be as follows:

Order of business

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third reading of bills and resolutions.
8. Motions, resolutions and notioes.
9. Unfinished business of the preceding day.

10. Special orders of the day; and if in any case the unfinished business of the preceding day shall have taken the place of special orders, these orders shall be taken up and acted on in their order of time.
11. Unfinished business generally.
12. General orders of the day; but messages from the Governor, communications from State officers, and messages from the Senate, may be considered at any time.

Motions for reference.

3. Motions for reference to different committees shall be put in the following order:
1. The committee of the whole;
2. To a standing committee;
3. To a select committee.

4. No bill laying a tax, or making any appropriation or disposition of the public moneys or property, or authorizing the borrowing of money, or the loaning of money, or of the credit of the State, shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in committee of the whole.

General orders.

5. The Speaker shall cause the clerk to make a list of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees, and other proceedings of the House which are committed to a committee of the whole, and not made the special order of the day for any particular day; which list shall be called "*The general orders of the day.*"

Priority of business.

6. All questions relating to the priority of business, shall be decided without debate.

Speaker to preserve order.

7. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the House. On every appeal from the decision of the Speaker, he shall have the right in his place to assign his reasons for his decision. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair; but such a substitution shall not extend beyond one day, unless by leave of the House.

Speaker's vote.

8. When the House shall be equally divided, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

Order.

9. While the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across, or out of the House.

10. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker shall have left the chair. Adjournment.

11. Every member, previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the Speaker. Order of speaking.

12. When two or more members rise at once, the president shall name the member who is first to speak. Right of speaking.

13. No member shall speak more than twice to the same general question, without leave of the House; nor more than once in any case, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. Members entitled to speak.

14. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair. Order and silence.

15. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. All decisions of the Chair on questions of order shall be conclusive, unless reversed on appeal to the House. Calls to order and appeals.

16. Every member who shall be present when a question is stated from the Chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless present when, upon such a division, his name is called in regular order. Members entitled to vote.

17. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. Petitions and memorials.

18. Every member, previous to presenting a petition or memorial, shall endorse on the same the substance thereof, and add his name; the clerk shall then read the endorsement; after which, the Speaker shall put the question on the reference of said petition or memorial. Manner of presenting, etc.

19. No motion shall be debated or put, unless it be seconded; when a motion is seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker before debate; and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it. Motions.

20. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment. Withdrawal of the same.

Division of questions.

21. If the question in debate contain several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

Filling blanks.

22. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and longest time.

Motions, when receivable.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless for a call of the House, for the previous question, to postpone it indefinitely, to adjourn it to a certain day, to lay it on the table, to commit it, or to adjourn the House.

Motion for previous question.

24. A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate; a motion to commit, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate of the main question; and a motion to postpone a question indefinitely, or to adjourn it to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

Previous question.

25. The "previous question" shall be as follows:—"*Shall the main question be now put?*" It shall be admitted only when demanded by a majority of the members present, and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate. When on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the previous question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration. And, in cases where there shall be pending amendments which have been adopted in committee of the whole, but not acted on in the House, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order, and without further debate or amendment.

Adjournment.

26. A motion to adjourn the House shall always be in order, and decided without debate.

Entries on journal.

27. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion, shall be entered on the journal of this House, the name of the member moving the same shall also be entered on the journal.

Ayes and nays entertained.

28. If any ten members require it, the ayes and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Appointment of committees.

29. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot.

Select committees.

30. Select committees to whom original references are made, and all committees to whom private claims are referred, shall in all cases report a state of facts with their opinions thereon.

Introduction of bills.

31. Every bill originating in this House shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House and the report of the committee. One day's notice at least, shall be given of a motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the House otherwise unanimously allow; such notice shall specify the subject matter of such bill; and all resolutions of reference and instruction to committees shall state the subject to be referred.

Endorsement.

32. All bills brought into this House by any member or committee, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee bringing in the same; all bills introduced by members on leave shall be referred to one of the standing committees, or to a select committee; such committee may report adversely to the entire bill with or without amendment, and the bill, if any reported by such a committee, shall then become the bill before the House for consideration.

Reference

Private bills.

33. No private bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House, and signed by the party or parties praying for such bill, except by the unanimous consent of the House.

Commitment.

34. No bill shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read.

Messages from the Senate.

35. Every message from the Senate communicating any bill for the concurrence of this House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereon.

Reference of amendments in the Senate

36. All amendments by the Senate to bills which have passed this House, shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to examine and report thereon, unless the House shall otherwise expressly order or allow.

Committee of the whole.

37. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman be appointed to preside.

Rules to be observed by the same.

38. The rules of the House shall be observed in the committee of the whole House, except the rules respecting a call for the ayes and nays, and times of speaking.

Order of proceeding.

39. Bills committed to a committee of the whole House shall, in committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, if desired by any member, and then read and debated by clauses, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the House by the chairman of the committee of the whole: After the report, the bill shall be still subject to debate and amendment, before the question to engross is put; and such amendments only shall be in order, as were offered and decided in committee of the whole House.

On bills, etc. from Senate.

40. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in the Senate; as with bills originating in this House.

Absence of quorum

41. If, at any time when in committee of the whole House, there be not present a quorum to do business, the chairman shall immediately report that fact to the Speaker.

Motion to rise and report.

42. On a motion in committee of the whole House to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

Bills to receive three readings.

43. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its being passed; and the second and third reading shall be on different days; and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in committee of the whole House, unless the House unanimously direct otherwise.

Committee on engrossed bills.

44. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed, to be called "The committee on engrossed bills;" whose duty it shall be carefully to examine all the bills passed by this House, and see that the same are correctly engrossed, and report the same to the House before they are signed by the Speaker.

Reports always in order.

45. Reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order, and have the preference to any other business.

Speaker to certify bills.

46. When a bill passes the House, the Speaker shall certify the same with the date thereof, at the foot of the bill.

47. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place: nor unless one of the majority shall move such consideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject be a second time reconsidered without unanimous consent. Motions to reconsider.

48. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed on bills coming within the ninth section of the seventh Article of the amended Constitution of this State; and when any bill shall have passed in committee of the whole House, on which the Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes within the provision of the said ninth section, it shall be referred to the said committee to examine and report thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken. Committee on two-third bills.

49. On the final passage of all bills requiring two-thirds, the ayes and nays shall be taken and entered on the Journal, and the Speaker shall certify upon every such bill, when passed, that two-thirds of all members elected to this House voted in favor of the same. Two-thirds.

50. A motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, requiring the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House, shall be made by a member who voted in favor of the decision of the House on the question on the final passage of the bill; and two-thirds of the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same; and such vote shall not be a second time reconsidered. But the vote on the final passage of any bill creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any moneyed incorporation shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost. Reconsidering two-third bills.

51. No standing rule or order of the House shall be suspended, changed or rescinded, without one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall the fiftieth rule be altered, changed, rescinded or suspended, unless two-thirds of all members elected to this House agree to such alteration, change, rescinding or suspension. Altering rules.

52. No person, unless in the exercise of an official duty or by special invitation of a member, shall be ad- Who may be admit-

ed to the floor of the House.

mitted on the floor of the House, except the Executive, State Officers, the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Circuit Judges, members of the Senate, and former members of the Legislature.

Standing committees.

53. Standing committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

Ways and Means,
Canals,
Judiciary,
Railroads,
Banks and Insurance Companies,
Retrenchment,
Two-third Bills,
Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools,
Grievances,
Privileges and Elections,
Petitions of Aliens,
Erection and Division of Towns and Counties,
Claims,
Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties,
Medical Societies and Colleges,
Incorporation of Cities and Villages,
Manufacture of Salt,
Trade and Manufactures,
State Prisons,
Engrossed Bills,
Militia and Public Defence,
Roads and Bridges,
Public Lands,
Indian Affairs,
Charitable and religious Societies,
Agriculture,
Expiring Laws,
Public Printing,
Expenditures in the Executive Department.
Expenditures of the House.

Duty.

And it shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matters indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House any information, and any bill or resolution, which it may deem conducive to the public good.

Motion to print to be referred.

54. No printing shall be done for the House without the order of the House made in each case, except in the case of bills reported favorably upon by a committtee of the House, and the written reports of standing committees.

Duty of committee on printing.

55. It shall be the duty of the committee on public printing to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular case referred, when practicable: to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity to the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and without unreasonable delay; to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed, and to report to the House, from time to time, any measures they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

Duty of committee on expenditures.

56. It shall be the duty of the committee on expenditures of the House and in the Executive Department, severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same, and whether the funds provided for the purpose are economically applied, and to report from time to time, such provisions, laws and regulations as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law.

What resolutions to lie over.

57. Resolutions giving rise to debate, and those containing calls for information from the Executive Department, shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up, by the mover, of course, under that order of business.

Duty of committee on retrenchment.

58. It shall be the duty of the committee on retrenchment to examine into all the departments of the government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given; to examine, ascertain and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries and emoluments can be reduced, and how far consistent with the public good.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

IN THE

ASSEMBLY.

1. Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from State officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third reading of Bills and Resolutions.
8. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.
9. Unfinished business of the preceding day.
10. Special orders of the day.
11. Unfinished business generally.
12. General orders of the day.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1844.

Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hoffman,
Mr. Bosworth,
Mr. L. Lee,
Mr. Burt,
Mr. Davis.

On Canals.

Mr. Seymour,
Mr. M. L. Harris,
Mr. Lynn,
Mr. S. Cole,
Mr. Dickinson.

On the Judiciary.

Mr. Allen,
Mr. Sampson,
Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Palmer.

On Rail-roads.

Mr. Alvord,
Mr. Redington,
Mr. M. H. Johnson,
Mr. Mead,
Mr. Riddle.

On Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. West,
Mr. Jeremiah,
Mr. G. B. Warren,
Mr. Seamans,
Mr. J. R. Sanford.

On Two-Third Bills.

Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Hulburd,
Mr. Burke,
Mr. Horton,
Mr. Waters.

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. Hulburd,
Mr. Carr,
Mr. Proudfit,
Mr. Lounsbury,
Mr. S. Smith.

On Grievances.

Mr. Field,
Mr. Noyes,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Sutton,
Mr. Brown.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Findlay,
Mr, Hannum,
Mr. Edwards,
Mr. R. W. Clark,
Mr. Medbury.

On Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. Davis,
Mr. Reynolds,
Mr. P. H. Warren,
Mr. Nickles,
Mr. Sperry.

On Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Mann,
Mr. L. Wilson,
Mr. Roe,
Mr. A. Wright.

On Claims.

Mr. Gorham,
Mr. M. H. Johnson,
Mr. Burhans,
Mr. D. D. Spencer,
Mr. Alvord.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Burt,
Mr. Coffin,
Mr. Childs,
Mr. Huntington,
Mr. Whipple.

On Medical Societies and Colleges.

Mr. Carlisle,
Mr. D. H. Smith,
Mr. Turner,
Mr. Simons,
Mr. D. Lee.

On Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. Redington,
Mr. Williams,
Mr. E. Wilson,
Mr. Spickerman,
Mr. Veeder.

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Huchinson,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. F. Johnson,
Mr. Wadhams.

On Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. L. Lee,
Mr. Burbank,
Mr. Ross,
Mr. J. Smith,
Mr. L. Clark.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Suydam,
Mr. Carpenter,
Mr. Pinney,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Hall.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Hubbell,
Mr. Hume,
Mr. Sherill,
Mr. Flanders,
Mr. S. Smith.

On Militia and Public Defence.

Mr. Turner,
Mr. Pinney,
Mr. Sweeney,
Mr. Kieth,
Mr. Davis.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Simons,
Mr. Empey,
Mr. Grow,
Mr. Rossman,
Mr. Coe.

On Public Lands.

Mr. Youngs,
Mr. Horton,
Mr. Gates,
Mr. Benedict,
Mr. Strain.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. McConnell,
Mr. R. W. Smith,
Mr. Spickerman,
Mr. Avery,
Mr. Flanders.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. E. Sanford,
Mr. Hammond,
Mr. Bond,
Mr. Rapelje.
Mr. Rogers.

On Agriculture.

Mr. D. Lee,
Mr. Jamison,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Groome,
Mr. J. L. Cole.

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Jansen,
Mr. Tuthill,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Spring.

On Expenses of Executive Department.

Mr. Glasier,
Mr. Foster,
Mr. J. Harris,
Mr. C. Wright,
Mr. Eldredge.

On Expenses of Assembly.

Mr. Strong.
Mr. Fleet,
Mr. Pardee,
Mr. Haring,
Mr. E. Smith.

Joint Library Committee.

Mr. Davezac,
Mr. Snow,
Mr. Kingman,
Mr. Bevier,
Mr. Douglass.

On Public Printing.

Mr. Snow,
Mr. Empey,
Mr. S. Cole,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Sweeney.

SELECT COMMITTEES ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On so much as relates to Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Bosworth,
Mr. Sampson,
Mr. Hoffman,
Mr. Seymour,
Mr. Stevens.

On so much as relates to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Sampson,
Mr. Rossman,
Mr. E. Sanford,
Mr. Lynn,
Mr. Douglass.

JOINT RULES

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Papers to be transmitted.

1st. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

Bills rejected.

2d. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

Messages delivered by the clerks.

3d. Messages from one House to the other, shall be communicated by the respective clerks of each House, unless the House transmitting the message shall especially direct otherwise.

Amendments.

4th. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

In case of difference, committees to be appointed.

5th. In every case of a difference between the two Houses upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be agreed upon by their chairman, and state to each other, verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon: and they shall be authorized to report to their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

Matters of difference, how settled.

6th. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference, subsisting between the two Houses at any time previous to confe-

rence, whether the papers on which such difference has arisen are before the House receding, formally or informally; and that a majority shall govern, except in those cases where two-thirds are required by the Constitution; and the question having been put and lost, shall not be again put on the same day, and the reconsideration thereof shall in other respects be regulated by the rules of the respective Houses.

Bills when deemed lost

7th. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost, and shall not be again revived during the same session in either House.

Bills relative to incorporations.

8th. The same bill shall not create, renew, or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provisions in relation to the altering of more than one act of incorporation; nor shall the same bill appropriate the public money or property to more than one local or private purpose; and bills appropriating money for the payment of the officers of government, shall be confined to that purpose exclusively.

Ballots for officers, how reported.

9th. Whenever there shall be a ballot for officers by the two Houses, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and shall be reported by the presiding officer of each House to their respective Houses, and be entered on the journals of each, and shall be communicated to the Governor by the clerks of the two Houses.

No bill sent for concurrence on two days.

10th. No bill that shall have passed one House, shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the two last days of the session.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1844.

With their places of residence in Albany, and nearest Post-Office to their permanent residence.

Hon. ELISHA LITCHFIELD, Speaker, (Delphi, Onondaga county,) Congress Hall.

Names of Members.	County.	Nearest Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Abbott, Warner,	Onondaga,	Otisco,	American Hotel.
Allen, William F.	Oswego,	Oswego,	Congress Hall.
Alvord, Thomas G.	Onondaga,	Salina,	American Hotel.
Arnold, Gardner,	Livingston,	Conesus,	Delavan House.
Avery, Ashbel,	Cayuga,	Genoa,	Eagle Tavern.
Barker, John,	Washington,	West-Granville,	City Hotel.
Benedict, Truman,	Wyoming,	Perry Centre,	Delavan House.
Bevier, Abraham D.	Ulster,	Tuthill,	Franklin House.
Bond, Samuel,	Jefferson,	Adams,	76 Division-street.
Bosworth, Joseph S.	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Brown, Charles P.	Genesee,	Alabama,	United States House.
Burbank, William,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	29 Hudson-street.
Burhans, Edward J.	Delaware,	Roxbury,	Delavan House.
Burke, Michael,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Burt, James,	Cattaraugus,	Franklinville,	Misses Fitch, 18 N. P. st.
Carlisle, William,	Jefferson,	Three-mile Bay,	76 Division-street.
Carpenter, William A.	Columbia,	Hudson,	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Carr, Thomas N.	New-York,	New-York,	70 Broadway.
Childs, Justus,	Oneida,	Cassville,	Delavan House.
Clark, Lorenzo,	Ontario,	Naples,	Delavan House.
Clark, Rensselaer W.	Chenango,	Columbus,	66 Hudson-street.

Names of Members.	County.	Nearest Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Cochrane, Clark B.....	Montgomery, ..	Amsterdam, ...	American Hotel.
Coe, Nathaniel, ...	Allegany, ...	Nunda Valley, ...	Churchill's Tem. House.
Coffin, Alexander H. ...	Dutchess, ...	Verbank, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Cole, John L.....	Rensselaer, ...	Troy, ...	United States House.
Cole, Sands,.....	Orleans, ...	Knowlesville, ...	City Hotel.
Davezac, Auguste,.....	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Congress Hall.
Davis, Nathaniel W.....	Tioga, ...	Owego, ...	American Hotel.
Dickinson, Erastus,.....	Chenango, ...	Guilford, ...	66 Hudson-street.
Douglass, James,.....	Oneida, ...	Trenton, ...	Delavan House.
Edwards, Uriah, ...	Columbia,.....	Canaan-Centre, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Eldredge, Seth, ...	Schoharie, ...	Leesville, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Empey, Richard,.....	Oneida, ...	Camden, ...	Misses Fitch, N. P. st.
Field, Robert C.	Greene, ...	Cairo,.....	Delavan House.
Findlay, Andrew,.....	Westchester, ...	West-Farms, ...	Clinton Hotel.
Flanders, Francis D. ...	Franklin, ...	Fort-Covington, ...	66 Hudson-street.
Fleet, Joshua,.....	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Washington Hall.
Foster, Alburn, ...	Lewis, ...	Martinsburgh, ...	American Hotel.
Gates, Ralph I.....	Madison,.....	Perryville, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Glasier, George G.	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	209 Hamilton-street.
Gorham, George S.....	Otsego, ...	Burlington,.....	Franklin House.
Grant, Amos Y.	Sullivan, ...	Neversink, ...	72 Chapel-street.
Groom, James,.....	Saratoga,.....	Visscher's Ferry, ...	Washington Hall.
Grow, Platt F.....	Cortland,.....	Virgil, ...	Churchill's Tem. House.
Hall, Benjamin F.....	Cayuga, ...	Auburn, ...	Eagle Tavern.
Hammond, Gideon,.....	Essex, ...	Westport, ...	Delavan House.
Hannum, Chester, ...	Genesee, ...	Pavillion Centre, ...	Churchill's Tem. House.
Haring, jr. John,.....	Rockland, ...	Blauveltsville,.....	Clinton Hotel.
Harris, James, ...	Fulton & Ham'n,	Hope Post-Office,.....	76 Division-street.

Harris, Morgan L.	Montgomery,	Canajoharie,	American Hotel.
Hazen, Sylvester,	Chemung,	Havana,	American Hotel.
Hoffman, Michael,	Herkimer,	Herkimer,	Franklin House.
Horton, Silas,	Suffolk,	Southhold,	Franklin House.
Hubbell, Julius C.	Clinton,	Chazy,	Delavan House.
Hulburd, Calvin T.	St. Lawrence,	Brasher's-Falls,	American Hotel.
Hume, Robert,	Cayuga,	Sterling,	Eagle Tavern.
Huntington, Israel,	Ontario,	Geneva,	21 Columbia-street.
Hutchinson, Seth,	Onondaga,	Onondaga,	American Hotel.
Jamison, John,	Steuben,	Reading,	American Hotel.
Jansen, William H.	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Jeremiah, Thomas,	New-York,	New-York,	Washington Hall.
Johnson, Forbes,	Chautauque,	Gerry,	American Hotel.
Johnson, Marcus H.	Cattaraugus,	Randolph,	Misses Fitch's.
Keith, Thomas,	Madison,	Brookfield,	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Kingman, jr. John,	Cortland,	Cincinnatus,	Churchill's Tem. House.
Lee, Daniel,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Clinton Hotel.
Lee, Leonard,	Orange,	New-Windsor,	American Hotel.
Linn, Archibald L.	Schenectady,	Schenectady,	
Litchfield, Elisha,	Onondaga,	Delphi,	
Loundsbury, Peter,	Tompkins,	Mott's Corners,	American Hotel.
Mann, George S.	New-York,	New-York,	95 Columbia-st.
Mead, John K.	Dutchess,	Amenia,	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Medbury, Alfred,	Madison,	Erieville,	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
McConnell, Asa,	Steuben,	Howard,	American Hotel.
Nickles, William,	Richmond,	Richmond,	Washington Hall.
Noyes, Daniel,	Chenango,	Preston,	American Hotel.
Palmer, Jesse,	Delaware,	Deposit,	Delavan House.
Pardee, Henry,	Ontario,	Victor,	103 Herkimer-street.
Pinney, Ambrose L.	Dutchess,	Milan,	American Hotel.
Proudfit, John W.	Washington,	Salem,	Congress Hall.
Rapelje, Jacob,	Kings,	East New-York,	Clinton Hotel.

Names of Members.	County.	Nearest Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Redington, George, ...	St. Lawrence, ..	Waddington, ...	Congress Hall.
Reynolds, Samuel,.....	Ulster, ...	Wawarsing, ...	Franklin House.
Riddle, Horatio R.	Allegany, ...	Scio, ...	Eagle Tavern.
Roe, Austin, ...	Wayne, ...	Butler, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Rogers, John B.	Broome, ...	Chenango Forks,.....	United States House.
Ross, John E.....	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Washington Hall.
Rossman, Peter P.	Columbia, ...	Gallatin, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Sampson, Ashley, ...	Monroe, ...	Rochester, ...	53 Montgomery-street.
Sandford, Edward, ...	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Congress Hall.
Sandford, I. R.....	Wayne,.....	Palmyra, ...	United States Hotel.
Seamans, Thomas, ...	Yates, ...	Middlesex, ...	Delavan House.
Seymour, Horatio,.....	Oneida, ...	Utica, ...	61 Broadway.
Shaw, Levi, ...	Albany, ...	Rensselaerville, ...	Clinton Hotel.
Sherrill, John F.....	Warren, ...	Caldwell, ...	Mansion House.
Simons, Marcius,.....	Chautauque, ...	Fredonia, ...	American Hotel.
Smith, David H.....	Orange, ...	Montgomery, ...	Clinton Hotel.
Smith, Elisha, ...	Erie, ...	Hamburgh, ...	Clinton Hotel.
Smith, Jeffery, ...	Steuben, ...	Woodhull, ...	Churchill's Tem. House.
Smith, Richard W.....	Suffolk, ...	Coram,.....	Franklin House.
Smith, Saxton, ...	Putnam, ...	Putnam-Valley, ...	Clinton Hotel.
Snow, William W.....	Otsego, ...	Oneonta, ...	Franklin House.
Spencer, Daniel D.....	Livingston, ...	Fowlerville, ...	40 Bleecker-street.
Sperry, Moses, ...	Monroe, ...	Chili, ...	United States House.
Spickerman, John, ...	Schoharie, ...	Fulton, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Spring, Leverett,.....	Wyoming, ...	China, ...	Delavan House.
Stevens, Samuel, ...	Albany, ...	Albany, ...	6 Elk-street.
Stimson, Lemuel C.	Greene, ...	Winnham Centre,.....	Delavan House.
Strong, Alban, ...	Oswego, ...	Orwell, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.

Sutton, Helim, ...	Seneca, ...	Ovid, ...	American Hotel.
Suydam, James H.	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Franklin House.
Sweeney, John,.....	Niagara, ...	Tonawanda, ...	12 High-street.
Thompson, Nahum, ...	Otsego, ...	Decatur, ...	Gallup's U. S. Hotel.
Turner, Charles M.....	Tompkins, ...	Newfield, ...	American Hotel.
Tuthill, George W.	Orange, ...	Bloomington Grove,....	American Hotel.
Veeder, Simon, ...	Albany, ...	Albany, ...	Clinton Hotel.
Wadhams, Edward, ...	Monroe, ...	Pittsford,.....	Eagle Hotel.
Warren, George B.....	Rensselaer, ...	Troy, ...	Congress Hall.
Warren, Peter H.	Herkimer, ...	Mohawk, ...	Franklin House.
Waters, Elijah, ...	Chautauque, ...	Westford, ...	Delavan House.
West, Eli, ...	Jefferson, ...	Carthage, ...	Delavan House.
Whipple, Jonathan E...	Rensselaer,.....	Lansingburgh, ...	Franklin House.
Williams, Richard S....	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Congress Hall.
Wilson, Ezra,.....	Saratoga, ...	West Greenfield,.....	Washington Hall.
Wilson, Luthur, ...	Niagara, ...	Wilson, ...	City Hotel.
Wright, Amos,.....	Erie,.....	Clarence, ...	City Hotel.
Wright, Charles, ...	Westchester, ...	Somers, ...	Clinton Hotel.
Youngs, Samuel, ...	Queens, ...	Oyster Bay, ...	Congress Hall.

JAMES R. ROSE, Clerk, (Albany,) 23 Park-street.
WM. W. DEAN, Deputy Clerk, (Laurens, Otsego co.) Franklin House.
WM. H. GRANT, do (Neversink, Sullivan Co.) 72 Chapel-street.
RICHARD B. STEWART, do (Bath, Steuben Co.) Misses Fitch.
JONATHAN P. COUCH, Sergeant-at-Arms, (Havana, Chemung co.) Delavan House.
JOHN P. DAVIS, Doorkeeper, (Kingston, Ulster Co.) Franklin House.
DAVID E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Doorkeeper, (Utica, Oneida Co.) Franklin House.
JOHN MOORE, 2d Assistant Doorkeeper, (Canisteo, Steuben Co.) Eagle-st. Hotel.

STATEMENT

Showing, 1. *The population in each county in* 1840 ; 2. *The amount of mill tax on the valuation ;* 3. *The amount of fees allowed to county treasurer and town collectors ;* 4. *The nett proceeds of mill tax after deducting fees ; and* 5. *The sum realized to State Treasury from each county.*

COUNTIES.	Population in 1840.	Mill tax on valuation.	Fees of county treasurers and collectors.	Nett proceeds of mill tax.	Amount act ua ly realizedl
Albany, ...	68,536	$15,759 97	$907 86	$14,852 11	$14,852 11
Allegany, ...	40,917	4,791 66	.....	4,791 66	4,791 66
Broome, ...	22,348	2,229 00	41 08	2,187 92	2,187 92
Cattaraugus, ...	28,803	3,377 44	.....	3,377 44	3,377 44
Cayuga, ...	50,364	12,297 20	719 36	11,577 84	11,577 84
Chautauque, ...	47,641	4,770 91	261 81	4,509 10	4,116 67
Chemung, ...	20,731	2,697 93	74 88	2,623 05	1,435 38
Chenango, ...	40,779	4,441 03	254 50	4,186 53	4,186 53
Clinton, ...	28,180	1,634 68	.....	1,634 68	1,634 68
Columbia, ...	44,237	9,012 58	540 41	8,472 17	8,472 17
Cortland, ...	24,605	2,358 22	120 48	2,237 74	2,237 74
Delaware, ...	35,363	3,348 00	61 80	3,286 20	3,286 20
Dutchess, ...	52,488	19,685 74	1,180 82	18,504 92	18,504 92
Erie, ...	62,251	11,044 74	231 25	10,813 49	10,813 49
Essex, ...	23,620	1,594 53	15 94	1,578 59	1,578 59
Franklin, ...	16,450	1,772 51	.....	1,772 51	1,772 51
Fulton, ...	18,038	1,369 01	.....	1,369 01	1,369 01
Genesee, ...	28,721	6,244 89	356 76	5,888 13	5,888 13
Greene, ...	30,445	3,074 97	172 31	2,902 66	2,902 66
Hamilton, ...	1,907	745 73	.....	745 72	745 73
Herkimer, ...	37,375	6,074 47	172 09	5,902 38	5,902 38

Jefferson,	61,028	6,908 51	392 20	6,516 31	6,516 31
Kings,	47,613	30,540 36	1,376 99	29,163 37	24,685 02
Lewis,	17,849	1,805 00	23 12	1,781 88	1,781 88
Livingston,	35,710	10,373 55	619 39	9,754 16	9,473 45
Madison,	40,032	7,350 49	433 01	6,917 48	6,917 48
Monroe,	64,912	15,888 97	865 26	15,023 71	15,023 71
Montgomery,	35,801	3,686 05	218 32	3,467 73	3,467 73
New-York,	312,932	237,806 90	14,106 36	223,700 54	208,130 00
Niagara,	31,114	4,737 45	174 76	4,562 69	4,562 69
Oneida,	85,345	12,153 24	656 88	11,496 36	11,496 36
Onondaga,	67,915	16,611 26	952 44	15,658 82	15,658 82
Ontario,	43,501	13,831 28	835 97	12,995 31	12,995 31
Orange,	50,733	11,948 62	716 77	11,231 85	11,231 85
Orleans,	24,995	5,631 97	352 63	5,309 34	5,309 34
Oswego,	43,820	6,112 57	.....	6,312 57	6,112 57
Otsego,	49,403	5,658 29	335 99	5,322 30	5,322 30
Putnam,	12,825	2,951 74	177 11	2,774,63	2,774 63
Queens,	30,324	11,270 20	672 51	10,597 69	10,567 69
Rensselaer,	60,303	12,306 54	736 15	11,570 39	11,570 39
Richmond,	10,985	1,278 36	76 70	1,201 66	1,201 66
Rockland,	11,874	2,296 21	137 77	2,158 44	2,158 44
Saratoga,	40,542	6,601 50	392 12	6,209 38	6,209 38
Schenectady,	17,233	2,653 02	159 18	2,493 84	2,493 84
Schoharie,	23,351	2,034 02	118 80	1,915 22	1,915 22
Seneca,	24,868	6,202 37	369 58	5,832 79	5,832 79
Steuben,	45,985	5,986 54	265 02	5,721 52	5,721 52
St. Lawrence,	56,676	3,549 07	.....	3,549 07	3,549 07
Suffolk,	32,469	5,745 93	344 76	5,401 17	5,401 17
Sullivan,	15,630	1,718 10	.....	1,718 10	1,718 10
Tioga,	20,351	1,868 38	110 98	1,757 40	1,757 40
Tompkins,	38,113	4,106 95	234 85	3,872 10	3,872 10
Ulster,	45,724	5,303 49	235 57	5,067 92	5,067 92

COUNTIES.	Population in 1840.	Mill tax on valuation.	Fees of county treasurers and collectors.	Nett proceeds of mill taxes.	Amount actually realized.
Warren, ...	13,470	1,097 56	.....	1,097 56	1,097 56
Washington, ...	41,095	6,243 76	371 50	5,872 26	5,872 26
Wayne, ...	42,068	7,451 51	442 62	7,008 89	7,008 89
Westchester, ...	48,687	9,843 95	590 64	9,253 31	9,253 31
Wyoming, ...	30,909	4,482 51	247 44	4,235 07	4,235 07
Yates, ...	20,442	5,332 38	319 71	5,012 67	5,012 67
		619,693 81	$33,144 45	$586,549 36	$564,639 66

POST-OFFICES AND POST-MASTERS,

IN THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Post-Offices in county towns are in SMALL CAPITALS; and the distances given from Albany are from the *corrected list* by the Postmaster-General.

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Accord,	Ulster,	J. D. Schoonmaker,	76
Acra,	Greene,	M. Olmstead,	47
Adams,	Jefferson,	W. Curtis,	162
Adams' Basin,	Monroe,	M. Adams,	230
Adams' Centre,	Jefferson,	D. Do'y,	162
Adamsville,	Washington,	A. Harden,	58
Addison,	Steuben,	W. R. Smith,	227
Adriance,	Du'chess,	A. B. Stockholm,	86
Akron,	Erie,	E. M. Adams,	268
Alabama,	Genesee,	J. Crombie,	263
ALBANY,	Albany,	J. D. Wasson,	
ALBION,	Orleans,	H. J. Sickles,	250
Alden,	Erie,	S. M. Butler,	270
Alder Creek,	Oneida,	S. Rich,	107
Alexander,	Genesee,	V. R. Hawkins,	258
Alexandria,	Jefferson,	J. W. Fuller,	195
Alfred,	Allegany,	S. Russell,	249
Allen,	Allegany,	J. W. Stewart,	261
Allen Centre,	Allegany,	C. Botch,	268
Allen's Hill,	Ontario,	H. Jewett,	217
Alloway,	Wayne,	W. McGown,	183
Almond,	Allegany,	A. Corey,	246
Alps,	Rensselaer,	O. H. P. Griffis,	24

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Alton,	Wayne,	E. W. Lawrence,	190
Amagansett,	Suffolk,	E. M. Conklin,	270
Amber,	Onondaga,	A. Niles,	142
Amboy,	Oswego,	J. P. Hasseltus,	137
Amenia,	Dutchess,	Hiram Vail,	70
Amenia Union,	Dutchess,	A. Hitchcock,	65
Ames,	Montgomery,	W. R. Wheeler,	56
Amity,	Orange,	J. W. Thompson,	122
Amsterdam,	Montgomery,	I. Morris,	32
Anaquascook,	Washington,	A. Thompson,	40
Ancram,	Columbia,	John Davis,	45
Ancram Lead Mines,	Columbia,	W. Rodgers,	50
Andes,	Delaware,	J. Smith,	87
Andover,	Allegany,	R. L. Brundage,	257
ANGELICA,	Allegany,	E. Starr,	262
Angola,	Erie,	C. Taylor,	306
Antwerp,	Jefferson,	A. Drake,	169
Apalachin,	Tioga,	R. Steel,	169
Appling,	Jefferson,	Susan Howard,	169
Aquebogue,	Suffolk,	D. Williamson,	229
Argosville,	Schoharie,	J. Simmons,	46
Argyle,	Washington,	J. C. Rouse,	46
Arkport,	Steuben,	J. Hurlbut,	246
Arkville,	Delaware,	N. Dimmick,	83
Arkwright,	Chautauque,	S. Clinton,	323
Arthursburg,	Dutchess,	J. J. Wiley,	83
Ashford,	Cattaraugus,	D. B. Jewett,	295
Astoria,	Queens,	D. N. Andrews,	150
Athens,	Greene,	E. Pierce,	29
Athol,	Warren,	John L. Gilpin,	74
Attica,	Wyoming,	A. S. Stevens,	257
Attica Centre,	Wyoming,	W. Tanner,	261
Attlebury,	Dutchess,	P. K. Sackett,	71
AUBURN,	Cayuga,	W. C. Beardsley,	154
Augusta,	Oneida,	J. Hall,	100
Aurelius,	Cayuga,	J. A. Parlelow,	153
Auriesville,	Montgomery,	J. C. Van Alstine,	40
Aurora,	Cayuga,	C. Campbell,	170

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Au Sable,	Essex,	B. Wells,	144
Au Sable Forks,	Essex,	C. H. Jones,	154
Austerlitz,	Columbia,	A. Brown,	31
Ava,	Oneida,	S. Manchester,	124
Avoca,	Steuben,	O. Rice,	225
Avon,	Livingston,	I. Wells,	222
Axeville,	Cattaraugus,	S. Cowley,	312
Babylon,	Suffolk,	T. T. Carll,	185
Bainbridge,	Chenango,	D. Newell,	104
Bainbridge Centre,	Chenango,	F. G. Loveland,	107
Baiting Hollow,	Suffolk,	B. F. Young,	221
Baldwin,	Chemung,	J. Goodwin, jr.,	
Baldwinsville,	Onondaga,	E. A. Baldwin,	145
BALLSTON,	Saratoga,	J. W. Horton,	28
Ballston Centre,	Saratoga,	J. Safford,	25
Bangor,	Franklin,	D. Patterson,	219
Barboursville,	Delaware,	J. Van Schoyk,	117
Barcelona,	Chautauque,	I. Shaw,	343
Barre,	Orleans,	I. Clark,	252
Barre Centre,	Orleans,	B. Matteson,	254
Barrington,	Yates,	W. Hedges,	201
Barrytown,	Dutchess,	A. Martin,	53
Barryville,	Sullivan,	C. P. Fuller,	137
Barton,	Tioga,	W. Smith,	174
BATAVIA,	Genesee,	F. Follett,	249
BATH,	Steuben,	L. C. Whiting,	219
Battenville,	Washington,	T. Graves,	38
Beach Hill,	Ulster,	S. N. Hendrik,	
Beaverbrook,	Sullivan,	C. S. Woodword,	132
Beaverkill,	Sullivan,	S. Waterbury,	97
BEDFORD,	Westchester,	N. S. Bates,	125
Beekman,	Dutchess,	J. Peters,	87
Beekmantown,	Clinton,	G. Howe,	169
Belfast,	Allegany,	Thos. P. Alexander,	268
Bellfort,	Lewis,	Abram Fox,	150
Belle Isle,	Onondaga	M. Armstrong,	137
Bellville,	Jefferson,	A. Dickinson,	173
Bellport,	Suffolk,	J. G. Howell,	208

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Bemis' Heights,.....	Saratoga,....	J. S. Scofield, ...	26
Bennett's Corners,....	Madison,....	P. McDoel, ...	117
Bennington, ...	Wyoming, ..	P. Durkee, ...	264
Benson, ...	Hamilton, ..	L. Annibal,.....	65
Bensonville, ...	Tompkins, ..	J. Sweazy,.....	
Benton, ...	Yates, ...	H. Barden, ...	184
Benton Centre, ...	Yates, ...	J. A. Haight, ...	189
Bergen, ...	Genesee, ...	M. S. Gibson, ...	237
Berkshire, ...	Tioga,.....	A. P. Belcher,.....	148
Berlin, ...	Rensselaer,..	J. Whitford, ...	26
Bern, ...	Albany, ...	D. E. Tyler,.....	23
Bethany, ...	Genesee, ...	J. K. Barlow,.....	252
Bethel, ...	Sullivan, ...	C. B. Roosa,.....	121
Bethlehem,.....	Albany, ...	N. Adams, ...	4
Big Brook, ...	Oneida, ...	C. Hayden, ...	104
Big Flats, ...	Chemung, ..	E. S. Roberts,.....	204
Big Hollow, ...	Greene, ...	F. Holcomb,.....	54
Big Stream Point, ...	Yates,.....	L. G. Townsend,...	192
BINGHAMTON, ...	Broome, ...	T. Robinson,.....	138
Birdsall, ...	Allegany, ...	J. G. Freeman, ...	255
Black Brook,.....	Clinton,.....	J. Weed	158
Black Creek, ...	Allegany, ...	T. McElhany,.....	275
Black River,.....	Jefferson,....	F. Butterfield, ...	
Black Rock,.....	Erie, ...	M. G. Lewis, ...	290
Blauveltsville, ...	Rockland, ...	M. Klein, ...	131
Bleecker,.....	Fulton, ...	E. A. Campbell,....	
Blenheim,.....	Schoharie,...	C. Reed, ...	56
Bloomingburg,.....	Sullivan, ...	J. Ellis,.....	100
Blooming-grove,.....	Orange, ...	S. B. Breed, ...	94
Bloomville, ...	Delaware,...	A. Merwin,.....	74
Bolivar,.....	Allegany, ...	N. Hoyt, ...	285
Bolton, ...	Warren, ...	W. Stewart,.....	73
Bombay, ...	Franklin, ...	W. Randall,.....	232
Boonville,.....	Oneida, ...	H. Graves, ...	114
Borodino, ...	Onondaga, ..	J. Baxter, ...	159
Boston, ...	Erie, ...	W. Andre, ...	299
Bouckville,.....	Madison,....	M. Maynard,.....	97

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Bovina,	Delaware,	T. McFarlan,	76
Bovina Centre,	Delaware,	J. Erkson, jr.	79
Brackabeen,	Schoharie,	G. D. Hilts,	45
Brainard's Bridge,	Rensselaer,	B. Budd,	16
Braman's Corners,	Schenectady,	J. Braman,	35
Branchport,	Yates,	S. Booth,	201
Brantingham,	Lewis,	D. H. Higby,	136
Brasher Falls,	St. Lawrence,	C. T. Hulburd,	236
Brewerton,	Onondaga,	W. Bailey,	144
Bridgehampton,	Suffolk,	A. Topping,	254
Bridgeport,	Madison,	J. G. Downer,	132
Bridgeville,	Sullivan,	M. L. Bushnell,	106
Bridgewater,	Oneida,	M. B. Church,	81
Brighton,	Monroe,	W. Perrin,	217
Brimmersville,	Steuben,	J. Brimmer,	235
Bristol,	Ontario,	E. Jones,	212
Bristol Centre,	Ontario,	E. H. Crow,	208
Broadalbin,	Fulton,	M. Weston,	42
Brockett's Bridge,	Fulton,	Z. Brockett,	68
Brockport,	Monroe,	J. Greenleaf,	235
Bronx,	Westchester,	A. G. Morgan,	137
Brookfield,	Madison,	A. Babcock,	88
Brooklyn,	Kings,	G. Hall,	146
Brook's Grove,	Livingston,	H. S. Jarvis,	249
Brookville,	Genesee,	L. Farnham,	255
Brownville,	Jefferson,	J. K. Bates,	168
Bruynswick,	Ulster,	C. Cruyn,	85
Buckbridge,	St. Lawrence,	O. Buck,	231
Buckram,	Queens,	J. Cock,	179
Bucktooth,	Cattaraugus,	J. Boardman,	
Buel,	Montgomery,	S. C. Hamilton,	62
Buffalo,	Erie,	C. C. Haddock,	288
Bullville,	Orange,	W. Wallace,	103
Burdette,	Tompkins,	D. Jackson,	184
Burlingham,	Sullivan,	H. Clark,	
Burlington,	Otsego,	G. S. Gorham,	79
Burlington Flats,	Otsego,	A. E. Arnold,	83

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Burnt Hill,	Saratoga,	W. H. Satterlee,	25
Burr's Mills,	Jefferson,	F. Lewis,	166
Burton,	Cattaraugus,	J. Lathrop,	297
Burtonsville,	Schenectady,	J. Burton,	
Bushnell's Basin,	Monroe,	I. Hastings,	217
Buskirk's Bridge,	Rensselaer,	S. A. Cook,	29
Busti,	Chautauque,	E. Davis,	323
Butler,	Wayne,	L. Watson,	178
Butterfly,	Oswego,	J. Parsons,	161
Butternuts,	Otsego,	C. Jarvis,	94
Byersville,	Livingston,	S. Stoner,	249
Byrnville,	Schoharie,	R. H. Noxen,	46
Byron,	Genesee,	C. Jenks,	243
Cabin Hill,	Delaware,	A. Marshall,	85
Cadysville,	Clinton,	H. Cady,	173
Cairo,	Greene,	H. L. Day,	44
Caldwell,	Warren,	Charles Roberts,	63
Caledonia,	Livingston,	G. Blakeslee,	229
Cambria,	Niagara,	C. Molineux,	283
Cambridge,	Washington,	O. Cook,	34
Camden,	Oneida,	H. I. Miner,	123
Cameron,	Steuben,	E. Mason,	225
Camillus,	Onondaga,	G. Sherwood,	239
Campbell Creek,	Steuben,	J. Dunham,	224
Campbelltown,	Steuben,	Saml. Besley,	223
Campville,	Tioga,	J. Mersereau,	154
Canaan,	Columbia,	S. Frisbee,	24
Canaan Centre,	Columbia,	H. C. Jewett,	26
Canaan Four Corners,	Columbia,	W. A Loyd,	25
Canadice,	Ontario,	Z. C. Andrews,	218
Canajoharie,	Montgomery,	G. Caldwell,	50
Canal,	Onondaga,	J. D. Norton,	147
CANANDAIGUA,	Ontario,	J. M. Wheeler,	195
Canastota,	Madison,	D. E. Hurd,	119
Candor,	Tioga,	S. Barager,	171
Caneadea,	Allegany,	A. Burr,	271
Canfield's Corners,	Tioga,	N. Lounsbury,	166

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Canisteo,	Steuben,	N. C. Taylor,	243
Cannonsville,	Delaware,	J. S. Babcock,	111
Canoga,	Seneca,	W. Hoskins,	173
Cantatoe,	Westchester,	A. F. Dickinson,	125
Canterbury,	Orange,	H. F. Chadeayne,	89
CANTON,	St. Lawrence,	D. Clark,	223
Cape Vincent,	Jefferson,	J. Duvillard,	190
Cardiff,	Onondaga,	J. Spencer,	132
Carlisle,	Schoharie,	S. B. Shibley,	36
Carlton,	Orleans,	R. M. Brown,	258
CARMEL,	Putnam,	J. Crosby,	100
Caroline,	Tompkins,	M. Rounsaville,	150
Caroline Centre,	Tompkins,	H. S. Jones,	173
Carroll,	Chautauque,	J. Hall,	336
Carthage,	Jefferson,	W. Blodgett,	152
Cassadaga,	Chautauque,	J. Beebe,	331
Cassville,	Oneida,	B. Budlong,	86
Castile,	Wyoming,	J. B. Halstead,	249
Castleton,	Rensselaer,	N. N. Seaman,	8
Catharines,	Chemung,	J. Soule,	182
Cato,	Cayuga,	A. Daniels,	163
Cato Four Corners,	Cayuga,	R. S. Mack,	165
CATSKILL,	Greene,	E. Beach,	34
Cayuga,	Cayuga,	M. Hoskins,	162
Cayuta,	Chemung,	Z. F. Chase,	188
Cazenovia,	Madison,	B. T. Clark,	113
Cedar Hill,	Albany,	E. O. Eaton,	8
Cedar Swamp,	Queens,	P. Luister,	173
Cedarville,	Herkimer,	C. Beckwith,	79
Central Bridge,	Schoharie,	O. H. Williams,	32
Central Square,	Oswego,	H. S. Conde,	144
Centre Almond,	Allegany,	L. Rathbun,	250
Centre Berlin,	Rensselaer,	J. A. Culver,	28
Centre, Cambridge,	Washington,	J. H. Hall,	39
Centrefield,	Ontario,	R. B. Johnson,	199
Centre Gorham,	Ontario,	C. Stone,	201
Centre Independence,	Allegany,	N. Coval,	270

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Centre Lisle,	Broome,	H. M Call,	136
Centre Port,	Suffolk,	S. M. Nichols,	192
Centre Sherman,	Chautauque,	B. L. Butler,	358
Centreville,	Allegany,	E. S. Stewart,	265
Centre White Creek,	Washington,	H. Rice,	39
Chalmers,	Niagara,	E. Gillet,	291
Champion,	Jefferson,	J. G. Lynde,	152
Champion South Road,	Jefferson,	C. J. Johnson,	152
Champlain,	Clinton,	L. Doolittle,	185
Chapelsburg,	Cattaraugus,	R. Chapel,	305
Chapinville,	Ontario,	R. Gardner,	198
Charleston,	Montgomery,	D. J. Jewett,	40
Charleston 4 Corners,	Montgomery,	I. S. Frost,	38
Charlotte,	Monroe,	P. A Smith,	224
Charlotte Centre,	Chautauque,	J. Chandler,	333
Charlotteville,	Schoharie,	E. Northrup,	57
Charlton,	Saratoga,	H. Belden,	25
Chateaugay,	Franklin,	T. P. Roberts,	202
Chatham,	Columbia,	S. Daley,	18
Chatham Centre,	Columbia,	R. Sleight,	19
Chatham 4 Corners,	Columbia,	S. Crandal,	23
Chaumont,	Jefferson,	S. Massey,	178
Chazy,	Clinton,	A. G. Carver,	178
Chemung,	Chemung,	J. B. Clark,	182
Chenango Forks,	Broome,	J. B. Rogers,	127
Cheningo,	Cortland,	A. Pierce,	135
Cherry-Creek,	Chautauque,	C. A. Spencer,	324
Cherry-Valley,	Otsego,	W. McLean,	55
Cheshire,	Ontario,	E. S. Nott,	203
Chestnut Ridge,	Dutchess,	E. Vincent,	78
Chester,	Orange,	S. C. Tupper,	102
Chestertown,	Warren,	J. W. Tubbs,	81
Chili,	Monroe,	T. Purdy,	224
China,	Wyoming,	L. D. Davis,	273
Chittenango,	Madison,	S. Fuller,	129
Churchville,	Monroe,	E. C. Dibble,	234
Cicero,	Onondaga,	J. Gage,	140

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Cincinnatus,	Cortland,	B. Niles,	128
City,	Dutchess,	C. Chamberlin,	70
Clarence,	Erie,	O. R. Hopkins,	270
Clarendon,	Orleans,	J. Haword,	243
Clarkson,	Monroe,	G. Clark,	236
CLARKSTOWN,	Rockland,	J. Wood,	122
Clarksville,	Albany,	D. McCullock,	14
Claverack,	Columbia,	P. L. Snyder,	34
Clay,	Onondaga,	W. Hale,	142
Clayton,	Jefferson,	L. Grennell,	186
Clear Creek,	Chautauque,	M. Sheldon,	319
Cleaveland,	Oswego,	A. H. Allen,	234
Clermont,	Columbia,	W. H. Wilson,	41
Clifton Park,	Saratoga,	S. W. Higgins,	17
Clinton,	Oneida,	C. C. Cook,	99
Clinton Hollow,	Dutchess,	S. Butts,	63
Clintonville,	Clinton,	J. Tuckerman,	153
Clockville,	Madison,	S. Chapman,	120
Clove,	Dutchess,	A. Skidmore,	78
Clovesville,	Delaware,	J. Beadle,	70
Clyde,	Wayne,	J. D. Stone,	174
Clymer,	Chautauque,	I. F. Gleason,	355
Clymer Centre,	Chautauque,	D. Dales,	350
Cobleskill,	Schoharie,	A. L. Lawyer,	42
Cobleskill Centre,	Schoharie,	J. Howe,	44
Cochecton,	Sullivan,	J. C. Curtis,	131
Coeymans,	Albany,	A. Van Antwerp,	13
Coeymans' Hollow,	Albany,	J. Blodgett,	19
Cohocton,	Steuben,	P. C. Cook,	230
Cohoes,	Albany,	H. How,	8
Colchester,	Delaware,	H. Elwood,	98
Coldbrook,	Herkimer,	S. Smith,	86
Colden,	Erie,	A. G. Buffum,	286
Coldenham,	Orange,	P. Sears,	90
Cold Spring	Putnam,	J. P. Andrews,	100
Cold Spring Harbor,	Suffolk,	D. Hullett,	186
Colesville,	Broome,	T. Ruggles,	124

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Collegepoint,	Queens,	L. Van Bokkelon,	159
Colliersville,	Otsego,	J. Goodyear,	73
Collins,	Erie,	J. Sherman,	312
Collins Centre,	Erie,	C. Bigelow,	292
Collinsville,	Lewis,	H. Collins,	123
Colosse,	Oswego,	T. Webb,	149
Columbia,	Herkimer,	M. Springer,	75
Columbus,	Chenango,	H. E. Storrs,	98
Commack,	Suffolk,	J. Waltus,	187
Colmstock's Landing,	Washington,	J. Woodward,	66
Concord Centre,	Erie,	A. Ashman,	393
Conesus,	Livingston,	G. Arnold,	231
Conesville,	Schoharie,	A. Reichtmyer,	45
Conewango,	Cattaraugus,	T. J. Wheeler,	316
Conklin,	Broome,	B. T. Miller,	145
Conquest,	Cayuga,	L. B. Phinney,	164
Constableville,	Lewis,	S. Miller,	138
Constantia,	Oswego,	H. C. Champlin,	135
Cooksburg,	Albany,	A. Hand,	
COOPERSTOWN,	Otsego,	R. Davis,	69
Coopersville,	Clinton,	H. Hayford,	
Copake,	Columbia,	E. Wilcox,	49
Copenhagen,	Lewis,	H. Davenport,	149
Coram,	Suffolk,	R. W. Smith,	203
Corbettsville,	Broome,	S. B. Corbett,	
Corfu,	Genesee,	R. Miller,	266
Corinth,	Saratoga,	B. P. Rogers,	52
Corning,	Steuben,	S. B. Denton,	213
Cornwallville,	Greene,	E. B. Austin,	38
Cortlandtown,	Westchester,	J. McCord,	113
Cortland Village,	Cortland,	A. Dickson,	143
County Line,	Niagara,	G. A. Fern,	272
Coventry,	Chenango,	E. G. Waters,	114
Coventryville,	Chenango,	J. R. Pratt,	111
Covert,	Seneca,	E. C. Gregg,	176
Coveville,	Saratoga,	W. Wilcox,	33
Covington,	Wyoming,	W. Tompkins,	241
Cowlesville,	Wyoming,	T. Sargent,	263

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Coxsackie,	Greene,	G. N. Kieth,	22
Craigsville,	Orange,	H. M. Craig,	99
Crain's Corners,	Herkimer,	R. Crain,	69
Cranberry Creek,	Fulton,	W. S. Ingraham,	62
Crainsville,	Montgomery,	J. Groat,	29
Crawford,	Orange,	C. Slott,	92
Croghan,	Lewis,	J. Hamen,	
Cross River,	Westchester,	W. Hunt,	172
Crown Point,	Essex,	C. F. Hammond,	106
Crum Elbow,	Dutchess,	I. Marshall,	69
Cuba,	Allegany,	S. M. Russell,	280
Cuddebackville,	Orange,	P. Cuddeback,	109
Cutchogue,	Suffolk,	B. Case,	238
Cuyler,	Cortland,	W. Blanchard,	125
Cuylerville,	Livingston,	N. L. Boroman,	
Danby,	Tompkins,	S. Miller,	168
Dansville,	Livingston,	S. Shannon,	238
Danube,	Herkimer,	A. Owens,	70
Darien,	Genesee,	T. Riddle,	263
Darien Centre,	Genesee,	S. King,	
Davenport,	Delaware,	J. Sheu,	69
Davenport Centre,	Delaware,	P. Andrews,	74
Day,	Saratoga,	J. Rockwell,	63
Dayanville,	Lewis,	S. North,	141
Dayton,	Cattaraugus,	R. Johnson,	312
Dean's Corners,	Saratoga,	G. Wright,	33
Deansville,	Oneida,	J. Dean,	104
Decatur,	Otsego,	R. Tripp,	61
Deer River Falls,	Franklin,	R. L. Duane,	197
Defriestville,	Rensselaer,	J. E. Van Allen,	4
De Kalb,	St. Lawrence,	E. P. Townsley,	195
Delavan,	Cattaraugus,	D. W. Goodenough,	282
DELHI,	Delaware,	N. Hathway,	37
Delphi,	Onondaga,	E. Litchfield,	119
Delta,	Oneida,	P. F. Peck,	112
Denmark,	Lewis,	A. Buck,	146
Depauville,	Jefferson,	S. Johnson,	178
Depuyster,	St. Lawrence,	L. Fay,	198
Deposite,	Delaware,	S. Lusk,	118

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
De Ruyter,	Madison,	M. Spear,	122
Deveraux,	Herkimer,	H. Devereux,	
De Witt,	Onondaga,	H. C. Goodell,	126
De Witt's Valley,	Allegany,	T. Van Scoter,	248
Dewittsville,	Chautauque,	J. Russell,	348
Dexter,	Jefferson,	J. Eaton,	
Dickinson,	Franklin,	M. Heath,	222
Dix,	Jefferson,	B. V. Vaneps,	186
Dix Mills,	Suffolk,	G. Carel,	183
Doanesburgh,	Putnam,	B. Doane,	
Dobbs Ferry,	Westchester,	E. W. Walgrove,	126
Dolsentown,	Orange,	T, Sargent,	110
Dora,	Broome,	S. Doolittle,	
Dover,	Dutchess,	J. Ketchum,	74
Dresden,	Washington,	L. Allen,	80
Dryden,	Tompkins,	I. Philips,	153
Duane,	Franklin,	J. Duane,	189
Duanesburg,	Schenectady,	C. C. Ager,	23
Dundee,	Yates,	A. C. Harpending,	190
Dunkirk,	Chautauque,	W. L. Carpenter,	326
Durham,	Greene,	P. Adams,	36
Durhamville,	Oneida,	W. Stillman,	125
Eagle,	Allegany,	O. Phelps,	264
Eagle Harbor,	Orleans,	W. P. Collins,	256
Eagle Mills,	Rensselaer,	C. H. Dubois,	
Earleville,	Madison,	S. B. Webb,	98
East Avon,	Livingston,	T. Wiard,	218
East Bainbridge,	Chenango,	S. L. Hathaway,	
East Bern,	Albany,	J. I. Gallup,	19
East Bethany,	Genesee,	D. L. Worthington,	248
East Bloomfield,	Ontario,	H. W. Hamlin,	203
East Branch,	Delaware,	C. Baxter,	108
East Canisteo,	Steuben,	J. Baker,	241
East Carlton,	Orleans,	E. Gray,	262
East Chester,	Westchester,	G. Faile,	142
East China,	Wyoming,	E. Waterman,	268
East Constable,	Franklin,	S. Langdon,	214
East Durham,	Greene	A. Cleveland,	46
East Evans,	Erie,	R. Ingersol,	307

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
East Florence,	Oneida,	C. B. Thompson,	125
East Franklin,	Delaware,	M. Treadwell,	85
East Genoa,	Cayuga,	H. Holden,	164
East Glenville,	Schenectady,	S. D. Merchant,	20
East Green,	Chenango,	U. King,	118
East Greenbush,	Rensselaer,	E. Elygert,	
East Greenwich,	Washington,	M. Robertson,	
East Groveland,	Livingston,	E. Hunt,	241
East Guilford,	Chenango,	G. Wright,	104
East Hamburg,	Erie,	J. L. Maples,	284
East Hamilton,	Madison,	A. D. Carrier,	92
East Hampton,	Suffolk,	T. T. Parsons,	267
East Hill,	Allegany,	W. Robinson,	248
East Homer,	Cortland,	A Cushing,	136
East Java,	Wyoming,	O. R. Marston,	263
East Kill,	Greece,	J. Beach,	57
East Koy,	Allegany,	I. Quackinbush,	260
East Lansing,	Tompkins,	J. Ludlow,	
East Lexington,	Greene,	C. W. Pratt,	52
East Line,	Saratoga,	W. B. Noxen,	
East McDonough,	Chenango,	B. Randall,	114
East Nassau,	Rensselaer,	J. Root,	22
East New-York,	Kings,	E. W. Strong,	152
Easton,	Washington,	A. Barker,	27
East Otto,	Cattaraugus,	H. Scovil,	298
East Painted Post,	Steuben,	T. Noyes,	207
East Palmyra,	Wayne,	J. Sherman,	190
East Pembroke,	Genesee,	R. Willett,	256
East Pharsalia,	Chenango,	J. Grant,	123
East Pike,	Allegany,	O. Fuller,	253
East Pierpont,	St. Lawrence,	J. Dimick,	208
East Rodman,	Jefferson,	R. Dean,	158
East Salem,	Washington,	D. Hobart,	47
East Sand Lake,	Rensselaer,	C. Amidown,	19
East Schuyler,	Herkimer,	G. H. Elwell,	84
East Solon,	Cortland,	E. Rockwell,	131
East Springfield,	Otsego,	C. B. Vedder,	59

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
East Virgil,	Cortland,	H. I. Messinger,	155
East Worcester,	Otsego,	E. B. Bigelow,	53
Eaton,	Madison,	A. Morse,	103
Eatonville,	Herkimer,	M. S. Van Slyke,	75
Eden,	Erie,	L. Pratt,	306
Edenville,	Orange,	L. Mead,	119
Edgecombe's Corners,	Saratoga,	A. Gilbert,	39
Edinburg.	Saratoga,	G. B. Robertson,	52
Edmeston,	Otsego,	S. Burleson,	89
Edwards,	St. Lawrence,	E. Ray,	184
Edwardsville,	St. Lawrence,	H. I. Pohlman,	
Egypt,	Monroe,	A. G. Van Duser,	207
Elba,	Genesee,	W. C. Raymond,	255
Elbridge,	Onondaga,	A. Wood,	149
Eleysville,	Erie,	S. Eley,	282
Elgin,	Cattaraugus,	W. Little,	285
ELIZABETHTOWN,	Essex,	O. Kellogg,	126
Elizaville,	Columbia,	P. Robinson,	44
Ellenburg,	Clinton,	J. R. Emmerson,	189
Ellensville,	Ulster,	J. H. Tuthill,	86
Ellery,	Chautauque,	D. Brown,	s43
ELLICOTTSVILLE,	Cattaraugus,	I. Day,	293
Ellington,	Chautauque,	J. F. Farman,	324
Ellisburg,	Jefferson,	W. T. Searles,	169
ELMIRA,	Chemung	L. J. Cooley,	195
Enfield,	Tompkins,	C. C. Applegate,	168
Ephratah,	Fulton,	T. K. Benedict,	58
Erieville,	Madison,	J. Durfee,	110
Erin,	Chemung,	D. I. Stewart,	195
Erwin,	Steuben,	J. Cooper,	217
Erwin Centre,	Steuben,	C. Hoffman,	225
Esopus,	Ulster,	S. Ellmore,	66
Esperance,	Schoharie,	S. O. Rigs,	29
Essex,	Essex,	J. Gueld,	138
Etna,	Tompkins,	W. Marsh,	169
Euclid,	Onondaga,	N. Soule,	144
Evans,	Erie,	A. Atwood,	311

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Evans' Mills,	Jefferson,	W. Palmer,	165
Exeter,	Otsego,	C. Jones,	77
Fabius,	Onondaga,	O. E. Castles,	120
Factoryville,	Tioga,	A. Yates,	178
Fairfield,	Herkimer,	N. Butler,	79
Fairport,	Chemung,	J. Westlake,	192
Fairview,	Cattaraugus,	C. Rice,	269
Fairville,	Wayne,	J. C. Crandell,	192
Fallsburg,	Sullivan,	E. Palen,	197
Farmer,	Seneca,	E. Chester,	180
Farmers' Mills,	Putnam,	H. Townsend,	
Farmersville,	Cattaraugus,	L. Peet,	279
Farmingham,	Orleans,	C. Lee,	250
Farmington,	Ontario,	E. H. Lapham,	205
Farrell Place,	Clinton,	A. Farrell,	174
Fayette,	Seneca,	G. W. Buckman,	178
Fayettville,	Onondaga,	C. J. Hurd,	123
Federal Store,	Dutchess,	A. Thompson,	59
Felt's Mills,	Jefferson,	R. R. Brown,	162
Fenner,	Madison,	A. Barrett,	112
Finchville,	Orange,	N. R. Quick,	115
Fireplace,	Suffolk,	S. Homan,	212
Fishkill,	Dutchess,	S. Bowne,	86
Fishkill Landing,	Dutchess,	J. Cromwell,	90
Fishkill Plains,	Dutchess,	D. Van Bramer,	88
Five Corners,	Cayuga,	A. Palmer,	178
Flanders,	Suffolk,	J. Hallock,	
FLATBUSH,	Kings,	M. Schoonmaker,	151
Flat Creek,	Montgomery,	I. Folinsbee,	
Fleming,	Cayuga,	W. P. Thornton,	128
Flemingsville,	Tioga,	D. Fleming,	159
Flint Creek,	Ontario,	H. Garret,	184
Florence,	Oneida,	D. G. Dorrance,	129
Florida,	Orange,	J. Wood,	111
Floyd,	Oneida,	L. L. Moulton,	104
Flshing,	Queens,	A. Spalding,	155
Fluvanna,	Chautauque,	S. Whittemore,	335
FONDA,	Montgomery,	J. B. Borst,	42

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Forrestburg,	Sullivan,	C. Pinney,	120
Fort Ann,	Washington,	E. Braughton,	68
Fort Covington,	Franklin,	J. Parker,	226
Fort Edward,	Washington,	J. F. Gandal,	49
Fort Edward Centre,	Washington,	W. Sprague,	46
Fort Hamilton,	Kings,	J. C. Church,	157
Fort Hunter,	Montgomery,	P. Enders,	38
Fort Miller,	Washington,	L. Viele,	
Fort Plain,	Montgomery,	C. L. Simms,	54
Fortsville,	Saratoga,	N. Keefes,	48
Fosterdale,	Sullivan,	J. M. Foster,	126
Foster Meadow,	Queens,	E. Hendrickson,	162
Fosterville,	Cayuga,	J. Foster,	159
Fowler,	St. Lawrence,	J. Glazier,	187
Fowlersville,	Livingston,	W. Frazer,	235
Frankfort,	Herkimer,	W. R. Stevens,	86
Frankfort Hill,	Herkimer,	E. Wetmore,	87
Franklin,	Delaware,	W. Walters,	84
Franklinton,	Schoharie,	M. Martin,	43
Franklinville,	Cattaraugus,	F. Partridge,	280
Fredonia,	Chautauque,	E. A. Lester,	323
Freedom,	Cattaraugus,	E. Howlett,	270
Freedom Plains,	Dutchess,	B. Vermilyea,	79
Freehold,	Greene,	Andrew Dodge,	42
Freetown,	Cortland,	A. V. P. Wilcox,	139
Freetown Corners,	Cortland,	C. V. Perkins,	144
French Creek,	Chautauque,	I. Golding,	368
Frewsburg,	Chautauque,	J. Frew,	340
Freybush,	Montgomery,	W. G. Diefendorf,	
Friendship,	Allegany,	W. Wellman,	272
Fullersville,	St. Lawrence,	C. G. Edgerton,	190
Fulton,	Oswego,	M. L. Lee,	190
Fultonham,	Schoharie,	J. Best, jr.	42
Fultonville,	Montgomery,	C. Gardinier,	43
Furgesson's Corners,	Yates,	E. L. Jacobus,	
Gaines,	Orleans,	A. Chubb,	252
Gainesville,	Wyoming,	E. Cornwall,	252

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Gales,	Sullivan,	A. Lood,	163
Galesville,	Washington,	J. Watson,	39
Gallatinville,	Columbia,	W. W. Hoysradt,	48
Gallupsville,	Schoharie,	E. Gallup,	27
Galway,	Saratoga,	E. O. Smith,	36
Gardnersville,	Schoharie,	D. B. Gardner,	47
Garoga,	Fulton,	C. Hutchinson,	54
Garratsville,	Otsego,	D. Herrington,	86
Gates,	Monroe,	P. B. Wilder,	225
Gayhead,	Greene,	O. Howard,	39
Geddes,	Onondaga,	F. Hubbell,	133
Geneganslette,	Chenango,	A. Gray.	122
Genesee Valley,	Allegany,	S. Van Campan,	272
GENESEO,	Livingston,	D. H. Bissell,	230
Geneva,	Ontario,	J. Rees,	176
Genoa,	Cayuga,	A. Avery,	161
Georgetown,	Madison,	E. Whitmore,	112
German,	Chenango,	H. N. Drew,	123
Germantown,	Columbia,	W. Overbaugh,	46
Germondville,	Rensselaer,	J. M. Mott.	
Gerry,	Chautauque,	M. Camp,	330
Ghent,	Columbia,	M. Gilbert,	27
Gibsonville,	Livingston,	I. Halstead,	
Gilbertsville,	Otsego,	A. Gilbert,	95
Gilboa,	Schoharie,	J. Reed,	51
Gilman,	Hamilton,	E. P. Gillum,	
Girl's Flatts,	Tioga,	I. S. Hoyt,	185
Glasco,	Ulster,	H. D. Martin,	48
Glen Cove,	Queens,	W. M. Weeks,	176
Glenham,	Dutchess,	T. E. Scofield,	88
Glenn,	Montgomery,	J. Hanchet,	43
Glenn's Falls,	Warren,	H. Philo,	54
Glennville,	Schenectady,	W. N. Angle,	30
Glen Wild,	Sullivan,	W. M. Bowers,	102
Gloversville,	Fulton,	H. Jones,	40
Goff's Mills,	Steuben,	W. Goff,	228
Golden's Bridge,	Westchester,	S. Frost,	120

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Good Ground,	Suffolk,	A. Squires,	242
Gorham,	Ontario,	D. Hallstead,	197
GOSHEN,	Orange,	F. A. Hoyt,	105
Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence,	E. Dodge,	181
Grafton,	Rensselaer,	D. See,	20
Grahamsville,	Sullivan,	H. Eaton,	96
Granger,	Allegany,	H. White,	
Grangerville,	Saratoga,	C. Reed,	37
Granville,	Washington,	H. Weeks,	63
Grassy Point,	Rockland,	T. Murphy,	109
Great Bend,	Jefferson,	D. Potter,	159
Great Valley,	Cattaraugus,	D. Farrington,	300
Greece,	Monroe,	E. Walker,	226
Greenborough,	Oswego,	J. H Corey,	
Greenbush,	Rensselaer,	W. Brown,	1
Greene,	Chenango,	F. Juliand,	120
Greenfield Centre,	Saratoga,	C. B. Wing,	40
Greenport,	Suffolk,	J. Clark,	246
Green River,	Columbia,	A. Winslow,	35
Greenville,	Greene,	A. N. Bently,	29
Greenwich,	Washington,	J. K. Hoeton,	35
Greenwood,	Steuben,	L. Davis,	253
Greigsville,	Livingston,	E. R. Dean,	234
Griffin's Mills,	Erie,	J. Mitchell,	283
Griswold's Mills,	Washington,	D. A. Potter,	61
Groton,	Tompkins,	C. Trumble,	162
Grove,	Allegany,	S. C. Jones,	261
Groveland Centre,	Livingston,	S. L. Fuller,	236
Guilderland,	Albany,	R. Case,	9
Guilderland Centre,	Albany,	E. Cheesborough,	12
Guilford,	Chenango,	J. Clarke,	102
Guilford Centre,	Chenango,	C. D. Cobb,	
Hadley,	Saratoga,	D. Stewart,	58
Harlem,	New-York,	J S. Kenyon,	150
Hagaman's Mills,	Montgomery,	D. W. Candee,	36
Hague,	Warren,	N. Garfield,	91
Halfmoon,	Saratoga,	R. Stewart,	13

Office.	County.	Postmaster	Miles from All'y
Hall's Corner,.....	Ontario,.....	E. Hall, ...	181
Hall's Mill's, ...	Albany,.....	G. Benn, ...	31
Hallsville,.....	Montgomery,	G. F. Cary,.....	58
Hamburgh,.....	Erie, ...	L. Lawrence,.....	300
Hamburgh on Lake...	Erie, ...	S. W. Holmes, ...	300
Hamilton,.....	Madison,....	A. F. Chapin, ...	
Hammond,.....	St. Lawrenee,	A. A. Hine, ...	189
Hammond's Mills,....	Steuben, ...	S. Hammond,.....	214
Hampden,.....	Delaware,...	D. Coleman, ...	89
Hampton,.....	Washington,.	L. M. Purdy,.....	73
Hamptonburgh, ...	Orange,.....	J. Strong, ...	99
Hancock,.....	Delaware,...	M. Wheeler, ...	123
Hannibal, ...	Oswego, ...	T. Shelton,.....	176
Hanover,.....	Chautauque. .	B. Tubbs, ...	315
Harford, ...	Cortland,....	G. K. Williams,....	150
Harlemsville,.....	Columbia,...	E. Tracy, ...	
Harmony,.....	Chautauque, .	T. S. Bly, ...	339
Harpersfield, ...	Delaware,...	J. B. Bragg, ...	64
Harpersville, ...	Broome, ...	H. A. Olendorf, ...	116
Harris Hill,.....	Erie,.....	N. F. Porter,.....	
Harrisburg,.....	Lewis, ...	E. Gallup, ...	145
Harrison, ...	Westchester,.	C. Miller, ...	
Hartford,.....	Washington,.	C. Parker, ...	57
Hartland,.....	Niagara, ...	J. C. Lewis, ...	270
Hart's Village,.....	Dutchess, ...	I. Haight, ...	80
Hartsville,.....	Onondaga, ..	P. Thompson, ...	128
Hartwick,.....	Otsego, ...	L. Harrington, ...	74
Hartwick Seminary, ..	Otsego, ...	C. Davidson, ...	73
Hartwood,.....	Sullivan, ...	W. J Clowes, ...	118
Hastings,.....	Oswego, ...	P. Devendorf,.....	150
Havanna,.....	Chemung, ...	J. Walker, ...	194
Haverstraw,.....	Rockland,...	I. Sherwood, ...	115
Haviland Hollow, ...	Putnam, ...	B. Haviland, ...	95
Hebron,.....	Washington,.	N. Ingersoll, ...	54
Hector, ...	Tompkins, ..	R. Smith, ...	184
Helena,.....	St. Lawrence,	B. Neven, ...	235
Hemlock Lake, ...	Livingston,..	E. Stevens,.....	231

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Hempstead,	Queens,	L. D. Rushman,	167
Hempstead Harbor,	Queens,	W. Hicks,	170
Henderson,	Jefferson,	M. P. Maine,	181
Henrietta,	Monroe,	J. H. McHazeltine,	223
HERKIMER,	Herkimer,	H. Doolittle,	78
Hermitage,	Wyoming,	S. Stowe,	255
Hermon,	St. Lawrence,	R. Healy,	201
Heuvelton,	St. Lawrence,	W. Thurston,	203
Hickory Corners,	Niagara,	D. Pomeroy,	280
High Falls,	Ulster,	J. H. Depuys,	69
Highland Mills,	Orange,	W. Vail,	97
Hillsdale,	Columbia,	I. Foster,	45
Hindsburg,	Orleans,	J. Allison,	245
Hinmansville,	Oswego,	N. Coburn,	
Hinsdale,	Cattaraugus,	P. Clark,	287
Hoag's Corners,	Rensselaer,	W. B Hoag,	22
Hobart,	Delaware,	J. L. Moore,	64
Hobbieville,	Allegany,	A. A. Cammann,	267
Hoffman's Ferry,	Schenectady,	A. Durham,	26
Hoffman's Gate,	Columbia,	J. Martin,	41
Hogansburg,	Franklin,	G. S. Mills,	234
Holland,	Erie,	R. D Riely,	284
Holland Patent,	Oneida,	P. C. J. De Angelis,	100
Holley,	Orleans,	F. P. Goold,	240
Homer,	Cortland,	G. Cook,	141
Honeoye,	Ontario,	H. Pitts,	214
Honeoye Falls,	Monroe,	H. Wheeler,	214
Hope,	Hamilton,	W. R. Van Arnam,	58
Hope Centre,	Hamilton,	T. Blake,	63
Hopewell,	Ontario,	N. Lewis,	187
Hopkinton,	St. Lawrence,	C S. Chittenden,	215
Horicon,	Orange,	H. Waters,	101
Hornby,	Steuben,	C. D. Thomas,	205
Hornellsville,	Steuben,	J. K. Hale,	241
Hosick,	Rensselaer,	P. M. Armstrong,	32
Hosick Falls,	Rensselaer,	S. Parsons,	35
Hoskenville,	Steuben,	A. S. Phillips,	

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Houseville,	Lewis,	D. Goff,	130
Howard,	Steuben,	C. Graves,	331
Howlett Hill,	Onondoga,	J. Case,	
HUDSON,	Columbia,	J. McKinstry,	29
Huguenot,	Orange,	J. S. Van Inwegan,	113
Hulburton,	Orleans,	A. Reed,	
Hull's Corners,	Oswego,	B. Hull,	
Hull's Mills,	Dutchess,	E. P. Barton,	63
Hume	Allegany,	C. C. Ingham,	263
Hunter,	Greene,	W. W. Edwards,	54
Hunter's Land,	Schoharie,	G. W. Tippets,	34
Huntington,	Suffolk,	J. K. Woolsey,	189
Hunt's Hollow,	Allegany,	S. Hunt,	253
Hurley,	Ulster,	H. Patterson,	60
Huron,	Wayne,	S. Upson	183
Hyde Park,	Dutchess,	A. H. Smith,	66
Hyde Settlement,	Broome,	F. Hyde,	134
Hydnsville,	Schonarie,	P. Hynds,	44
Independence,	Allegany,	W. McMichael,	261
Indian River,	Lewis,	J. Barrett,	155
Ira,	Cayuga,	J. Thompson,	169
Irondequoit,	Monroe,	C. K. Hobbie,	223
Irving,	Chautauque,	C. R. Leland,	
Islip,	Suffolk,	G. P. Mills,	191
Italy Hill,	Yates,	E. Doubleday	204
Italy Hollow,	Yates,	L. B. Graham,	207
ITHACA,	Tompkins,	J. M. McCormick,	162
Jackson,	Washington,	N. Collins,	40
Jacksonburg,	Herkimer,	L. O. Gay,	73
Jackson Corners,	Dutchess,	J. J. Stall,	49
Jacksonville,	Tompkins,	A. Chase,	170
Jack's Reef,	Onondaga,	C. P. Richardson,	150
Jamaica,	Queens,	J. C. Smith,	153
Jamesport,	Suffolk,	D. Williamson,	
Jamestown,	Chautauque,	J. Kenyon,	331
Jamesville,	Onondaga,	G. M. Richardson,	127
Jasper,	Steuben,	J. G. Marlatt,	239

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Java,	Wyoming,	A. Barber,	267
Jay,	Essex,	G. G. Tobey,	148
Jefferson,	Schoharie,	E. Boies,	56
Jericho,	Queens,	J. Ellison,	173
Jersey,	Steuben,	E. Munson,	205
Jerusalem,	Yates,	T. Maget,	199
Jerusalem South,	Queens,	S. S. Jones,	176
Johnsburg,	Warren,	C. Burdick,	88
Johnsonburg,	Wyoming,	G. W. Johnson,	261
Johnson's Creek,	Niagara	L. H. Woodworth,	
JOHNSTOWN,	Fulton,	H. B. Matbews,	46
Johnsville,	Dutchess,	T. Burroughs,	86
Jonesville,	Saratoga,	J. E. Jones,	21
Jordan,	Onondaga,	W. T. Graves,	152
Joslin's Corners,	Madison,	S. Tousey,	125
Junction,	Rensselaer,	W. B. Brown,	16
Junius,	Seneca,	A. B. Slawson,	182
Keene,	Essex,	W. J. Lewis,	138
Keeney's Settlement,	Cortland,	A. Brown,	134
Keeseville,	Essex,	G. T. Thomas,	147
Kelloggsville,	Cayuga,	W. Slade,	158
Kendall,	Orleans,	C. Benedict,	249
Kennedyville,	Steuben,	G. Wheeler,	223
Kent,	Putnam,	S. Boyd,	99
Ketcham's Corners,	Saratoga,	D. Weston,	29
Keysorville,	Livingston,	N. Keyser,	
Kill Buck,	Cattaraugus,	J. Green,	
Kinderhook,	Columbia,	D. VanSchaack,	19
Kingsborough,	Fulton,	D. Potter,	50
King's Bridge,	New-York,	J. Dodge,	136
Kingsbury,	Washington,	T. A Sherwood,	58
King's Ferry,	Cayuga,	D. Adams,	173
King's Settlement,	Chenango,	G. H. King,	106
KINGSTON,	Ulster,	W. Culley,	57
Kinney's 4 Corners	Oswego,	J. Martin,	174
Kirkland,	Oneida,	J. M. Kimball,	100
Kirkville,	Onondaga,	O. Hubb,	130
Kiskatom,	Greene,	I. C. Bloom,	

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Knowersville,	Albany,	G. Keenholts,	16
Knowlesville,	Orleans,	C. J. Hodd,	256
Knox,	Albany,	P. Wiliiams,	21
Kortright,	Delaware,	M. Keeler,	69
Keysericke,	Ulster,	M. Jansen,	71
Lackawack,	Ulster,	N. S. Perkins,	91
Lafargeville,	Jefferson,	C. Ferson,	182
La Fayette,	Onondaga,	C. Williams,	130
La Grange,	Wyoming,	J. W. Hallett,	244
Lairdsville,	Oneida,	E. Joslin,	102
Lake,	Washington,	A. Mathews,	44
Lake Hill,	Ulster,	J. Cooper,	
Lake Pleasant,	Hamilton,	J. C. Holmes,	81
Lake Ridge,	Tompkins,	John Moe,	177
Lakeville,	Livingston,	E. West,	228
Lancaster,	Erie,	W. H. Grimes,	280
Lansingburgh,	Rensselaer,	S. D. Smith,	10
Lansingville,	Tompkins,	A. S. Palmer,	175
Larned's Corners,	Ontario,	O. Munson,	200
Lassellville,	Fulton,	W. Lassells,	58
Laurens,	Otsego,	H. Strong,	83
Lawrenceville,	St. Lawrence,	L. Hulburd,	231
Lawyersville,	Schoharie,	T. Lawyer,	44
Lebanon,	Madison,	W. L. Sheldon,	107
Ledyard,	Cayuga,	A. Avery,	171
Lee,	Oneida,	A. S. Potter,	114
Leeds,	Greene,	J. H. Person,	38
Leedsville,	Dutchess,	J. D. Hunt,	68
Leesville,	Schoharie,	W. Beekman,	
Lenox,	Madison,	A. Northrop,	121
Leon,	Cattaraugus,	W. Kendall,	311
Leonardsville,	Madison,	D. Hardin,	86
Leon Mills,	Cattaraugus,	J. Thompson,	315
Le Raysville,	Jefferson,	W. Phelps,	162
Le Roy,	Genesee,	J. H. Stanley,	236
Levanna,	Cayuga,	S. Boice,	172
Levant,	Chautauque,	S. B. Winsor,	326

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Lewis,.....	Essex, ...	Lewis Sherman,....	131
Lewisborough,.....	Westchester,.	C. F. Ferris,.....	
Lewiston,.....	Niagara, ...	L. Bement,.....	297
Lexington, ...	Greene, ...	G. W. Halcott,.....	55
Lexington Heights,...	Greene, ...	Remas Merwin, ...	
Leyden.....	Lewis,.....	T. Baker, ...	120
Liberty,.....	Sullivan, ...	G. Wales, ...	119
Libertyville, ...	Ulster,.....	P. Dubois,.....	78
Lima,.....	Livingston, ..	I. Nicklisson, ...	213
Limerick,.....	Jefferson,....	E. Smith, ...	172
Linden, ...	Genesee, ...	A. G. Perry,.....	250
Lindleytown, ...	Steuben,.....	A. C. Morgan, ...	229
Linklaen, ...	Chenango,...	S. Plumb,.....	122
Lisbon,.....	St. Lawrence,	S. Dillingham, ...	218
Lisle,.....	Broome, ...	A. Howland,.....	133
Litchfield,.....	Herkimer, ...	T. Harrison,.	83
Lithgow,.....	Dutchess,....	J. Sisson,.....	75
Little Britain,.....	Orange,.....	Lewis Davenport,...	98
Little Falls,.....	Herkimer,...	M. Bettinger, ...	91
Little Genesee,.....	Allegany, ...	W. P. Langworthy,.	288
Little Sodus, ...	Cayuga, ...	S. Turner,.....	181
Little Valley, ...	Cattaraugus, .	C. S. Shepard,.....	300
Little York, ...	Cortland, ...	G. Curtiss, ...	134
Liverpool,.....	Onondaga,...	C. Hubbard,.....	136
Livingston, ...	Columbia, ...	H. Baker, ...	37
Livingstonville,.....	Schoharie,...	J. A. Boyd, ...	42
Livonia,.....	Livingston,..	A. Beebe, ...	224
Locke, ...	Cayuga,.....	Wm. Titus,.....	155
Lock-Berlin,..... ...	Wayne, ...	W. A. Cornell,.....	180
Lockport, ...	Niagara, ...	H. W. Scovell,.....	277
Locust Tree,.....	Niagara, ...	L. B. Horton,.....	281
Lodi, ...	Seneca,.....	J. De Mott,.....	185
Logan,.....	Tompkins, ..	J. S. Smith, ...	181
Lorraine,.....	Jefferson,....	L. Hunt, ...	157
Louisville,.....	St. Lawrence,	L. Miller,.....	253
Low Hampton,.....	Washington,.	W. S. Miller, ...	78
Lowville,.....	Lewis,.....	S. Leonard,.....	137

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Ludlowville,	Tompkins,	P. Wager,	172
Lumberland,	Sullivan,	J. Eldred,	129
Luzerne,	Warren,	R. Wells,	59
Lyons,	Wayne,	E. Price,	180
Lyonsdale,	Lewis,	D. S. Howard,	122
Lysander,	Onondaga,	C. Betts,	144
McConnellsville,	Oneida,	J. L. McConnell,	121
McDonough,	Chenango,	J. F. Hill,	119
McGrawsville,	Cortland,	H. McGraw,	142
McLean,	Tompkins,	J. Cooper,	149
Macedon,	Wayne,	H. Reed,	199
Macedon Centre,	Wayne,	I. Odell,	202
Machias,	Cattaraugus,	L. Twamley,	286
Macomb,	St. Lawrence,	D. Day,	
Madison,	Madison,	I. Curtiss,	95
Madrid,	St. Lawrence,	C. Pierce,	235
Magnolia,	Chautauque,	R. Whitney,	346
Maine,	Broome,	E. H. Clark,	147
Malden,	Ulster,	A. Preston,	43
Malden Bridge,	Columbia,	L. Van Volkenburg,	16
Malone,	Franklin,	F. P. Allen,	214
Malta,	Saratoga,	P. Derby,	29
Maltaville,	Saratoga,	W. Parkes,	30
Mamaroneck,	Westchester,	J. J. Marshall,	143
Manchester,	Ontario,	S. A. Power,	202
Manchester Centre,	Ontario,	H. Harrison,	205
Mandana,	Onondaga,	A. H. Allen,	
Manhasset,	Queens,	R. H. Titus,	137
Manheim,	Herkimer,	A. Timmerman,	64
Manheim Centre,	Herkimer,	J. Markell,	72
Manlius,	Onondaga,	J. S. Rhoades,	129
Manlius Centre,	Onondaga,	J. P. Haner,	135
Mannsville,	Jefferson,	W. West,	166
Mansfield,	Cattaraugus,	J. Huggins,	300
Maple Grove,	Otsego,	Z. Washbon,	90
Marathon,	Cortland,	H. Hayward,	141
Marbletown,	Ulster,	C. M. Van Buren,	64

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Marcellus,	Onondaga,	S. Dalliba,	141
Marcellus Falls,	Onondaga,	G. P. Herring,	143
Marcy,	Oneida,	A. L. Hebard,	98
Marengo,	Wayne,	D. Johnson,	179
Mariaville,	Schenectady,	S. H. Marsh,	
Marietta,	Onondaga,	A. Hicks,	145
Marion,	Wayne,	E. R. Wright,	201
Marlborough,	Ulster,	M. J. Fletcher,	84
Marshall,	Oneida,	H. L. Hawley,	93
MARTINSBURGH,	Lewis,	J. W. Martin,	134
Martin's Hill,	Chemung,	J. R. Brown,	207
Martville,	Cayuga,	E. R. Snyder,	175
Maryland,	Otsego,	F. B. Carpenter,	66
Masonville,	Delaware,	D. Orcott,	111
Massena,	St. Lawrence,	A. H. Andrews,	47
Matildaville,	St. Lawrence,	W. R. Stark,	
Mattituck,	Suffolk,	J. Shirley,	233
Mayfield,	Fulton,	C. Odell,	53
MAYVILLE,	Chautauque,	R. Sackett,	344
Mead's Creek,	Steuben,	A. Gaylord,	211
Mechanicsville,	Saratoga,	C. Vernon,	19
Mecklenburgh,	Tompkins,	C. Freeman,	174
Medina,	Orleans,	C. Whaley,	262
Mellenville,	Columbia,	E. F. Bartlett,	37
Mendon,	Monroe,	O. L. Sheldon,	210
Meredith,	Delaware,	S. A. Law,	
Merrick,	Queens,	C. Smith,	
Mexico,	Oswego,	G. S. Ferris,	156
Middleburgh,	Schoharie,	F. Stanton,	37
Middlebury,	Wyoming,	O. Perkins,	247
Middlefield,	Otsego,	M. Gilbert,	64
Middlefield Centre,	Otsego,	M. C. Huntington,	62
Middle Granville,	Washington,	G. N. Bates,	65
Middle Hope,	Orange,	J. W. Fenton,	88
Middle Island,	Suffolk,	B. Hutchinson,	
Middleport,	Niagara,	T. N. Lee,	
Middlesex,	Yates,	D. G. Underwood,	

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Middletown,	Delaware,	A. Grant,	79
Middleville,	Herkimer,	V. S. Kinyon,	82
Milan,	Dutchess,	S. Thorn,	62
Milford,	Otsego,	E. Brown,	77
Milford Centre,	Otsego,	J. Westcott,	77
Military Road,	Jefferson,	T. Robinson,	179
Millen's Bay,	Jefferson,	H. Millen,	
Miller's Place,	Suffolk,	T. Helme,	207
Mill Port,	Chemung,	J. Hackney,	199
Mill's Corners,	Fulton,	E. Alvord,	43
Milltown,	Putnam,	A. Raymond,	100
Millville,	Orleans,	S. C. Johnston,	257
Milo,	Yates,	W. M. Himrod,	193
Milo Centre,	Yates,	A. Y. Carr,	196
Milton,	Ulster,	W. Soper,	79
Mina,	Chautauque,	I. Relf,	363
Minaville,	Montgomery,	J. Cady,	37
Minden,	Montgomery,	I. P. Kellar,	61
Minerva,	Essex,	A. West,	94
Minisink,	Orange,	O. J. Brown,	120
Mixville,	Allegany,	B. F. Green,	267
Modena,	Ulster,	J. Alsdorf,	80
Moffitt's Store,	Columbia,	H. Bigelow,	19
Mohawk,	Herkimer,	L. L. Merry,	79
Moira,	Franklin,	C. Lawrence,	227
Monroe,	Orange,	G. McGarrah,	117
Monroe Works,	Orange,	J. Coffey,	105
Montezuma,	Cayuga,	N. Hurd,	162
Montgomery,	Orange,	J. W. Sears,	95
MONTICELLO,	Sullivan,	G. Bennett,	110
Mooers,	Clinton,	J. Fitch,	198
Mooresville,	Delaware,	J. T. Moore,	58
Moravia,	Cayuga,	L. O. Aiken,	158
Moreau,	Saratoga,	G. P. Reynolds,	50
Morehouseville,	Hamilton,	A. K. Morehouse,	117
Moreland,	Chemung,	J. Crawford,	198
Moriah,	Essex,	H. Everest,	115

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Moriches,	Suffolk,	J. M. Fanning,	218
Morley,	St. Lawrence,	R. Green,	
Morristown,	St. Lawrence,	E. W. White,	199
Morrisville,	Madison,	J. Farwell,	102
Morseville,	Schoharie,	D. Morse,	56
Morton's Corners,	Erie,	Alanson P. Morton,	
Moscow,	Livingston,	H. Jones,	236
Mott's Corners,	Tompkins,	W. Mott,	168
Mottsville,	Onondaga,	H. Delano,	149
Mount Cambria,	Niagara,	J. Hodge,	283
Mount Hope,	Orange,	A. Thompson,	112
Mount Morris,	Livingston,	Henry Swan,	242
Mount Sinai,	Suffolk,	C. Philips,	205
Mount Upton,	Chenango,	W. Gregory,	99
Mount Vision,	Otsego,	H. Keyes,	79
Mount Washington,	Steuben,	O. Wheeler,	212
Mud Creek,	Steuben,	A. H. Gates,	221
Murray,	Orleans,	S. W. Gibson,	243
Nanticoke Springs,	Broome,	Henry Smith,	142
Naples,	Ontario,	D. H. Chesebro,	220
Napoli,	Cattaraugus,	O. Marsh,	308
Narrowsburgh,	Sullivan,	R. W. Corwin,	141
Nashville,	Chautauque,	H. F. Smith,	310
Nassau,	Rensselaer,	Chester Griswold,	12
Natural Bridge,	Jefferson,	C. Andrus,	153
Navarino,	Onondaga,	A. L. Cummings,	148
Neil's Creek,	Steuben,	J. Connor,	229
Nelson,	Madison,	J. Donaldson,	109
Nettle Hill,	Chautauque,	W. Strong,	353
Neversink,	Sullivan,	A. Y. Grant,	99
New Albion,	Cattaraugus,	S. G. Wright,	307
Newark,	Wayne,	R. P. Williams,	186
Newark Valley,	Tioga,	S. Byington,	154
New Baltimore,	Greene,	J. Sherman,	15
New Berlin,	Chenango,	John T. White,	88
New Berlin Centre,	Chenango,	A. Greene,	102
New Britain,	Columbia,	K. M. Davis,	24

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
NEWBURGH,	Orange,	James Belknap,	84
Newcastle,	Westchester,	M. W. Fish,	128
New Concord,	Columbia,	Obadiah Palmer,	21
Newfane,	Niagara,	A. Patterson,	279
Newfield,	Tompkins,	Danl. L. Tracy,	183
New Hackensack,	Dutchess,	G. W. Jones,	79
New Hamburgh,	Dutchess,	W. Millard,	79
New Hartford,	Oneida,	Hiram Shays,	95
New Haven,	Oswego,	S. G. Merriam,	161
New Hurley,	Ulster,	I. Fowler,	83
Newkirk's Mills,	Fulton,	G. A. Newkirk,	59
New Lebanon,	Columbia,	Moses Y. Tilden,	23
New Lebanon Springs,	Columbia,	John Bull,	
New Lisbon,	Otsego,	D. M. Hard,	90
New London,	Oneida,	T. I. Rudd,	117
New Milford,	Orange,	J. Gale,	120
New Ohio,	Broome,	E. S. Holcomb,	127
New Platz,	Ulster,	W. H. Budd,	74
New Paltz Landing,	Ulster,	Josiah C. Dubois,	73
Newport,	Herkimer,	G. B. Raymond,	86
New Road,	Delaware,	Daniel Weed,	102
New Rochelle,	Westchester,	J. T. Ellis,	145
New Salem,	Albany,	D. G. Seger,	12
New Scotland,	Albany,	E. Raynsford,	9
Newstead,	Erie,	J. S. Ball,	266
New Sweden,	Clinton,	J. Fitzgerald,	155
Newton's Corners,	Fulton,	J. Newton,	51
Newtown,	Queens,	C. Cook,	152
New Utrecht,	Kings,	W. W. Cropsey,	151
New Vernon,	Orange,	G. Beebe,	105
New Village,	Suffolk,	W. I. Gould,	198
Newville,	Herkimer,	A. Snyder,	66
New Windsor,	Orange,	F. M. Dunnington,	86
New Woodstock,	Madison,	Sam'l. L. Hubbard,	115
NEW-YORK,	New-York,	J. L. Graham,	145
New York Mills,	Oneida,	S. Maltbie,	96
Niagara Falls,	Niagara,	R. H. Woodruff,	297

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Nichols, ...	Tioga, ...	C. R. Barstow, ...	170
Nichollville, ...	St. Lawrence,	L. Day, ...	213
Niles, ...	Cayuga, ...	R. Johnson, ...	169
Nineveh, ...	Broome, ...	H. Edgerton, ...	116
Norfolk, ...	St. Lawrence,	W. Floyd, ...	243
North Adams, ...	Jefferson, ...	A. Rice, ...	169
North Almond, ...	Allegany, ...	J. Ward, ...	250
Northampton, ...	Fulton, ...	N. Wescott, ...	47
North Argyle, ...	Washington, .	D. Stevenson, ...	50
North Barton, ...	Tioga, ...	J. Barnes, ...	185
North Bay, ...	Oneida, ...	Robert Paddock, ...	
North Bergen, ...	Genesee, ...	D. Hooper, ...	240
North Blenheim, ...	Schoharie, ...	W. Fink, ...	47
North Bloomfield, ...	Ontario, ...	A. H. Fairchild, ...	212
North Boston, ...	Erie, ...	I Fuller, ...	303
North Brookfield, ...	Madison, ...	Franklin Blanding, .	84
Northcastle, ...	Westchester, .	S. P. Smith, ...	132
North Chemung, ...	Chemung ...	Anthony Collson, ...	
North Chili, ...	Monroe, ...	Robert Fulton, ...	230
North Clarence, ...	Erie, ...	O. Mansfield, ...	275
North Clymer, ...	Chautauque, .	G. Ross, ...	356
North Cohocton, ...	Steuben, ...	E. Heartwell, ...	225
Northeast, ...	Dutchess, ...	S. Robertson, ...	53
Northeast Centre, ...	Dutchess, ...	L. Bassett, ...	56
North Easton, ...	Washington, .	W. Cozzen, ...	30
North Franklin, ...	Delaware, ...	L. Hale, ...	79
North Gage, ...	Oneida, ...	L. L. Howe, ...	92
North Galway, ...	Saratoga, ...	E. Hanford, ...	39
North Granville, ...	Washington, .	Jehiel Dayton, ...	66
North Greenwick, ...	Washington, .	W. Reid, ...	40
North Hamden, ...	Delaware, ..	S. W. Andrews, ...	
North Harpersfield, ...	Delaware, ..	H. W. Hamilton, ...	61
North Hebron, ...	Washington, .	J. Allen, ...	60
North Hector, ...	Tompkins, ..	J. H. Kinnam, ...	184
North Hempstead, ..	Queens, ...	J. H. Poole, ...	168
North Kortwright, ...	Delaware, ...	T. Harkness, ...	66
North Lansing, ...	Tompkins, ..	R. Beardsley, ...	175

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
North Mendon,	Monroe,	B. Tripp,	218
North Middlesex,	Yates,	A. S. Thomas,	210
North Norwich,	Chenango,	John Wright,	108
North Perryburgh	Cattaraugus,	C. Blockney,	302
Northport,	Suffolk,	S. E. Bunce,	195
North Reading,	Steuben,	John T. Andrews,	195
North Ridgeway,	Orleans,	W. A. Pierce,	
North Salem,	Westchester,	J. Hess,	113
North Sheldon,	Wyoming,	E. H. Parsons,	267
North Shore,	Richmond,	N. P. H. Barrett,	153
North Sparta,	Livingston,	Wm. Scott,	238
North Stephentown,	Rensselaer,	H. R. Cranston,	35
North Sterling,	Cayuga,	W. T. Churchill,	174
Northumberland,	Saratoga,	J. Olmsted	38
North Urbana,	Steuben,	R. L. Chapman,	
Northville,	Fulton,	J. Spier,	55
North Western,	Oneida,	Arnon Comstock,	
North Wethersfield,	Wyoming,	Edwin Gardner,	256
North White Creek,	Washington,	Luther I. Howe,	36
North Wilna,	Jefferson,	S. Lewis,	
Norway,	Herkimer,	D. Dubois,	86
NORWICH,	Chenango,	S. Smith,	112
Nunda Valley,	Allegany,	Utley Spencer,	252
Nyack,	Rockland,	S. W. Canfield,	128
Nyack Turnpike,	Rockland,	W. O. Blemis,	128
Oakfield,	Genesee,	G. March,	257
Oakhill,	Greene,	A. Pierce,	34
Oakland,	Allegany,	G. Williams,	254
Oak Orchard,	Orleans,	Mason Turner,	259
Oak Point,	St. Lawrence,	J. H. Consall,	
Oak's Corners	Ontario,	E. Cost,	181
Oaksville,	Otsego,	C. Childs,	73
O'Connelsville,	Monroe,	J. D. Walsh,	225
Ogdensburgh,	St. Lawrence,	P. B. Fairchild,	210
Ohio,	Herkimer,	W. Coppernell,	108
Olcott,	Niagara,	J. D. Cooper,	284
Olean,	Cattaraugus,	D. Day,	293

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Olive,	Ulster,	J. I. Tappan,	72
Omar,	Jefferson,	T. R. Stackhouse,	187
Oneida Castle;	Oneida,	H. Stevens,	113
Oneida Depot,	Madison,	E. Stone,	
Oneida Lake,	Madison,	C. W. Hart,	123
Oneonta,	Otsego,	W. S. Fritts,	77
Onondaga,	Onondaga,	C. D. Easton,	133
Onondaga Hollow,	Onondaga,	A. Pattison,	131
Ontario,	Wayne,	J. W. Corring,	205
Oppenheim,	Fulton,	G. W. Burr,	64
Oran,	Onondaga,	L. D. Loomis,	119
Orangeville,	Wyoming,	J. Merrill,	257
Oregon,	Chautauque,	J. West,	336
Orient,	Suffolk,	J. Terry,	252
Oriskany,	Oneida,	D. C. Balis,	99
Oriskany Falls,	Oneida,	David Murray,	
Orleans,	Ontario,	Kendall King,	190
Orwell,	Oswego,	E. Strong,	148
Osborn's Bridge,	Fulton,	S. Cook,	58
Osborn's Hollow,	Broome,	J. Carroll,	130
Ossian,	Allegany,	S. Porter,	244
Oswegatchie,	Lewis,	R. Tyler,	163
OSWEGO,	Oswego,	J. Cochran,	166
Otego,	Otsego,	E. R. Brewer,	86
Otisco,	Onondaga,	H. Smith,	138
Otisville,	Orange,	G. Otis,	110
Otsdawa,	Otsego,	L. S. Osborne,	86
Otselic,	Chenango,	A. Parker,	86
Otto,	Cattaraugus,	S. St. John,	306
OVID,	Seneca,	A. S. Purdy,	189
Ovid Centre,	Seneca,	B. D. Tibbetts,	
Owasco,	Cayuga,	U. Mosher,	162
OWEGO,	Tioga,	D. Ely,	161
Owensville,	Westchester,	J. Owen,	115
Oxbow,	Jefferson,	R. H. King,	176
Oxford,	Chenango,	Cyrus A. Bacon,	109
Oxford Depot,	Orange,	John H. Tuthill,	

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Oysterbay,	Queens,	J. Colwell,	182
Oysterbay Sound,	Queens,	T. Carman,	179
Payne's Hollow,	Herkimer,	A. Piper,	74
Painted Post,	Steuben,	W. J. Gilbert,	212
Palatine,	Montgomery,	C. Maybee,	56
Palatine Bridge,	Montgomery,	L. Spraker,	51
Palenville,	Greene,	C. H. Teal,	54
Palermo,	Oswego,	A. R. Beckwith,	157
Palestine,	Allegany,	D. Fargo,	279
Palmyra,	Wayne,	D. D. Hoyt,	195
Pamelie 4 Corners,	Jefferson,	Charles G. Harger,	172
Panama,	Chautauque,	R. Davis,	345
Paradox,	Essex,	N. Wheeler,	105
Paris,	Oneida,	G. W. Head,	96
Paris Furnace,	Oneida,	E. Allen,	88
Parish,	Oswego,	E. E. Ford,	147
Parrishville,	St. Lawrence,	E. B. Brooks,	221
Parksville,	Sullivan,	J. F. Bush,	116
Parma,	Monroe,	William Goodell,	231
Parma Centre,	Monroe,	C. A. Knox,	234
Patridge Island,	Delaware,	J. Wheeler,	116
Patchin's Mills,	Steuben,	W. Patchin,	238
Patchogue,	Suffolk,	J Ketcham,	204
Patten's Mills,	Washington,	James H. Harvey,	59
Patterson,	Putnam,	F. Stone,	92
Pavilion,	Genesee,	E. Mosher, jr.	243
Pavilion Centre,	Genesee,	G. Barnett,	
Pawlings,	Dutchess,	G. W. Slocum,	89
Pawlingsville,	Dutchess,	A. Campbell,	86
Paynesville,	Onondaga,	N. Dunham,	151
Pecksville,	Dutchess,	G. Smith,	106
Peekskill,	Westchester,	Ward B. Howard,	106
Pekin,	Niagara,	G. C. Hotchkiss,	289
Peltonville,	Steuben,	J. Gload,	208
Pembroke,	Genesee,	J. S. Dodge,	262
Pendleton,	Niagara,	J. Dunn,	234

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Penfield,	Monroe,	D. E. Lewis,	222
PENN-YAN,	Yates,	D. A. Ogden,	192
Peoria,	Wyoming,	J. Gordon,	238
Pepacton,	Delaware,	C. Knapp,	93
Perch River,	Jefferson,	H. Smith,	175
Perrinton,	Monroe,	C. H. Dickinson,	226
Perry,	Wyoming,	A. D. Smith,	243
Perry Centre,	Wyoming,	J. Lathrop,	245
Perrysburgh,	Cattaraugus,	W. Cooper,	306
Perry's Mills,	Clinton,	L. Perry,	193
Perrysville,	Madison,	S. Judd,	115
Persia,	Cattaraugus,	J. B. Wilbor,	302
Perth,	Fulton,	J. Swobe,	46
Peru,	Clinton,	F Elmore,	153
Peruville,	Tompkins,	W. Baldwin,	165
Peterborough,	Madison,	H. Williams,	108
Petersburgh,	Rensselaer,	S. Allen,	26
Petersburgh 4 Corners,	Rensselaer,	S. Reynolds,	31
Pharsalia,	Chenango,	C P. Browning,	127
Phelps,	Ontario,	W. Hildreth,	185
Philadelphia,	Jefferson,	W. Strong,	172
Phillipsport,	Sullivan,	G. David,	92
Phillipsville,	Allegany,	Alvan E. Parker,	
Phillipsburg,	Orange,	E. T. Wynkoop,	109
Phœnix,	Oswego,	J. M. Rice,	148
Piermont,	Rockland,	P. H. Taulman,	135
Pierrepont,	Lt.Lawrence,	A. A. Crampton,	202
Pierrepont Manor,	Jefferson,	T. E. Williamson,	
Piffardiana,	Livingston,	D. S. Thompson,	
Pike,	Allegany,	I. Barnes,	257
Pillar Point,	Jefferson,	J. L. Alger,	
Pine,	Oneida,	E. Bridges,	117
Pine Grove,	Steuben,	D. Forshew,	198
Pine Hill,	Ulster,	T. Smith,	175
Pine Plains,	Dutchess,	R. W. Bostwick,	62
Pine's Bridge,	Westchester,	J. Hyatt,	123
Pineville,	Steuben,	D. B. Bryan,	220

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Pitcairn,	St. Lawrence,	J. Sloper,	171
Pitcher,	Chenango,	E. C. Lyons,	
Pitcher Springs,	Chenango,	O. F. Forbes,	126
Pittsfield,	Otsego,	R. Spafford,	95
Pittsford,	Monroe,	A. Voorhees,	213
Pittstown,	Rensselaer,	L. Reed,	25
Plainfield,	Otsego,	L. Smith,	84
Plainville,	Onondaga,	J. Buck,	155
Plattekill,	Ulster,	C. Drake,	85
PLATTSBURGH,	Clinton,	L. Platt,	163
Pleasant Plains,	Dutchess,	B. I. Van Keemen,	67
Pleasant Valley,	Dutchess,	F. Dudley,	79
Pleasantville,	Westchester,	A. Browner,	122
Plessis,	Jefferson,	J. Clark,	189
Plymouth,	Chenango,	D. Munroe,	120
Poestenkill,	Rensselaer,	H. Vanderzee,	13
Point Peninsula,	Jefferson,	W. Wilcox,	
Poland,	Herkimer,	O. Franklin,	89
Poland Centre,	Chautauque,	E. Crosby,	
Pompey,	Onondaga,	W. J Curtis,	125
Pompey Centre,	Onondaga,	L S. Holbrook,	113
Poolsville,	Madison,	N. Eaton,	95
Poplar Ridge,	Cayuga,	A. Shourds,	168
Portageville,	Allegany,	A. S. Green,	262
Port Byron,	Cayuga,	H. D. Eldridge,	158
Port Chester,	Westchester,	G. W. Smith,	136
Port Crane,	Broome,	I. Bishop,	
Porter's Corners,	Saratoga,	Isaac I. Yates,	43
Port Gibson,	Ontario,	A. Hunroon,	189
Port Glasgow,	Wayne,	M. W. Gage,	186
Port Henry,	Essex,	I. McVine,	118
Port Jackson,	Montgomery,	W. M. Hill,	33
Port Jefferson,	Suffolk,	J R. Mather,	202
Port Jarvis,	Orange,	C. Hardenburgh,	117
Port Kendall,	Essex,	L. Higby,	
Port Kent,	Essex,	J. R. Dickinson,	151
Portland,	Chautauque,	J. R. Coney,	332

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Port Ontario,	Oswego,	L. B. Cole,	170
Portville,	Cattaraugus,	H. Dusenbury,	
Post's Corners,	Chemung,	J. T. Strong,	201
Post Creek,	Chemung,	J. C. Hulburt,	
Postville,	Herkimer,	J. Post,	98
Potsdam,	St. Lawrence,	J. Smith,	212
Potter,	Yates,	J. J. Schenck,	201
Pottersville,	Warren,	W. C. Potter,	87
POUGHKEEPSIE,	Dutchess,	I Van Benthuysen,	71
Poughquog,	Dutchess,	S. V. Rogers,	
Poundridge,	Westchester,	W. L. Smith,	121
Prattsburgh,	Steuben,	S. A. Johnson,	209
Pratt's Hollow,	Madison,	C. Chamberlain,	106
Prattsville,	Greene,	F. A. Fenner,	54
Prebie,	Cortland,	J. B Phelps,	131
Preston,	Chenango,	D. Noyes,	118
Princeton,	Schenectady,	H Van Vranken,	19
Prospect,	Oneida,	J. Thomas,	103
Prospect Hill,	Rensselaer,	L. Blakeley,	24
Providence,	Saratoga,	S Allen,	41
Pulteney,	Steuben,	J. T. Benton,	213
Pulteneyville,	Wayne,	J. Reynolds,	204
Pulver's Corners,	Dutchess,	C M. Morgan,	58
Punchkill,	Schoharie,	J. R De Noyelles,	37
Purdie Creek,	Steuben,	C. N Hart,	247
Purvis,	Sullivan,	B Phillips,	109
Putnam,	Washington,	W. G. Gerbert,	
Putnam Valley,	Putnam,	A Tompkins,	
Quaker Hill,	Dutchess,	J. Tolley,	92
Quaker Springs,	Saratoga,	E. A. Mosher,	32
Quaker Street,	Schenectady,	K Wilber,	
Queensbury,	Warren,	H. Barber,	57
Quogue,	Suffolk,	J. P. Howell,	235
Rachet River,	St. Lawrence,	P. Vials,	
Ramapo Works,	Rockland,	J H Pierson,	113
Randolph,	Cattaraugus,	C. D. Foote,	313
Ransomville,	Niagara,	L. A. Bristol,	290

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Rathboneville,	Steuben,	B. Rathbone,	233
Raymertown,	Rensselaer,	C. Baker,	21
Raymondville,	St. Lawrence,	G. I. Hall,	246
Reading,	Steuben,	H. Chapman,	194
Redfield,	Oswego,	R. Drake,	139
Redford,	Clinton,	N. H. Lund,	185
Red Hook,	Dutchess,	P. N. Bonesteel,	49
Red Mills,	Putnam,	W. B. Hazelton,	107
Redwood,	Jefferson,	P. Symonds,	188
Reed's Corners,	Ontario,	M. Reed,	
Reidsville,	Albany,	F. Ward,	18
Remington,	Herkimer,	D. D. Devoe,	
Remsen,	Oneida,	A Billings,	100
Rensselaerville,	Albany,	J. S. Kenyoke,	26
Republican,	Onedia,	E. Hunt,	
Reservation,	Erie,	E. H. Ewell,	272
Rexford Flats,	Saratoga,	G. T. Wright,	21
Reynale's Basin,	Niagara,	S. McLean,	
Reynoldsville,	Tompkins,	I. Reynolds,	178
Rhinebeck,	Dutchess,	W. B. Platl,	55
Riceville,	Fulton,	R. Alexander,	56
Richburgh,	Allegany,	V. P. Carter,	182
Rtchfield,	Otsego,	J. C. Munson,	72
Riehford,	Tioga,	C. Rich,	144
RICHLAND,	Oswego,	D. H. Fisk,	155
RICHMOND,	Richmond,	J. Johnson,	159
Richmond Valley,	Richmond,	H. Cole,	167
Richmondville,	Schoharie,	J. H. Mumford,	47
Richville,	St. Lawrence,	J. C. Rich,	187
Ridffe,	Livingston,	G. Chidsey,	246
Ridgebury,	Orange,	J. C. Owin,	113
Ridgeville,	Madison,	D. Penfield,	122
Ridgeway,	Orleans,	H. Francis,	262
Riga,	Monroe,	O. Ide,	241
Ripley,	Chautauque,	Mrs. Persis Bruce,	350
Ripley Hill,	Chautauque,	A. Palmer,	
River Road Forks,	Livingston,	W. W. Dake,	247

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
River Side,	Ulster,	L. H. M. Butler,	
ROCHESTER,	Monroe,	S. G. Andrews,	220
Rockaway,	Queens,	D. T. Jennings,	168
Rock City,	Dutchess,	J. A. Stoutenberg,	59
Rockland,	Sullivan,	P. Stewart,	102
Rockland Lake,	Rockland,	T. I. Wslcox,	
Rock Stream,	Yates,	H. A. Newcomb,	198
Rockville,	Allegany,	C. H. Bradley,	269
Rodman,	Jefferson,	W. H. Moffett,	163
ROME,	Oneida,	J. Hathaway,	107
Romulus,	Seneca,	E. Watson,	183
Rondout,	Ulster,	E. R. Bevier,	59
Roosevelt,	Oswego,	A. Ross,	145
Root,	Montgomery,	J. Bowdish,	44
Rose,	Wayne,	H Salsbury,	179
Roseboom,	Otsego,	W. D. Oaks,	59
Rosendale,	Ulster,	J. A. Snyder,	65
Rossie,	St. Lawrence,	Z. Gates,	183
Rossville,	Richmond,	B. P. Winant,	163
Rotterdam,	Schenectady,	J. W. Concklin,	22
Rouse's Point,	Clinton,	N. Webb,	185
Roxbury,	Delaware,	E. J. Burhans,	65
Royalton,	Niagara,	E. M. Clark,	271
Rush,	Monroe,	J. B. Crosby,	218
Rushford,	Allegany,	O. Boardman,	272
Rushville,	Ontario,	P. Vorce,	159
Russell,	St. Lawrence,	H. Knox,	192
Russia,	Herkimer,	I. Betttcher,	93
Rutherville,	St. Lawrence,	T. Peacock,	
Rutland,	Jefferson,	J. J. Tuttle,	158
Rye,	Westchester,	Noah Stiles, Jr.	146
Richfield Springs,	Otsego,	A. R. Ellwood,	
Sackett's Harbor,	Jefferson,	E. M. Luff,	174
Sag Harbor,	Suffolk,	J. Sherry,	260
Saint Andrews,	Orange,	L. Kidd,	94
St. Johnsville,	Montgomery,	L. Averill,	61
SALEM,	Washington,	A. M. Proudfit,	46
Salem Centre,	Westchester,	S. H. Smith,	115

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Salem Cross Head,....	Chautauque,.	S. Hall,.	230
Salina, ...	Onondaga, ..	Isaac R. Querean, ..	133
Salisbury, ...	Herkimer,...	A. S. Gage,.....	73
Salisbury Centre,. ...	Herkimer,...	H. Hadley, ...	75
Salisbury Mills,.....	Orange, ...	R. Van Alen, ...	63
Salmon Creek,.....	Wayne, ...	W. Filkins,.....	169
Salmon River, ...	Oswego, ...	A. R. Angell,.....	
Salt Point, ...	Dutchess, ...	R. D. C. Vanderburg	174
Salubria, ...	Chemung,...	E. Quin, ...	98
Sammonsville, ...	Fulton, ...	N. Fitch,.....	120
Sand Bank,.....	Oswego, ...	S. A. Comstock,....	17
Sandbury,.....	Sullivan, ...	S. Andrews, ...	272
Sandford,.....	Broome, ...	J. Luscomb, ...	161
Sand Lake,.....	Rensselaer,..	Calvin Sliter, ...	53
Sandusky,.....	Cattaraugus, .	E. Holmes,.....	169
Sandy Creek, ...	Oswego, ...	N. Salisbury, ...	88
SANDY HILL,.....	Washington,.	James Wright,.....	181
Sandfornd's Corner,...	Jefferson,....	J. A. Shipman,.....	36
Sangerfield,.....	Oneida, ...	D. North, ...	279
Saranac,.....	Clinton,.....	A. Hall,.....	45
Saratoga Springs,.....	Saratoga,....	Thomas J. Marvin,.	90
Sardinia, ...	Erie, ...	Joseph Candee, ...	168
Saugerties, ...	Ulster,.....	E. J. McCarthy.....	45
Sauquoit, ...	Oneida, ...	F. S. Savage,.....	90
Savannah, ...	Wayne, ...	Henry Wood,.....	168
Sayville, ...	Suffolk, ...	D. Howell, ...	199
Schaghticoke,.....	Rensselaer,..	Charles J. Wilber, .	20
SCHENECTADY, ...	Schenectady,.	James M. Bouck, ..	16
Schodack Centre,.....	Rensselaer...	J. H. Vandenberg, .	6
Schodack Landing....	Rensselaer,..	J. S. Clapp,...	12
SCHOHARIE, ...	Schoharie,...	A. Gallup,.....	32
Schroon Lake,.....	Essex, ...	G. W. Lee,.....	95
Schroon River, ...	Essex, ...	R. D. Lindsay,.....	
Schultzville, ...	Dutchess,....	D. H. Shultz, ...	
Schuyler's Falls,.....	Clinton,.....	M. Bullis, ...	157
Schuyler Lake, ...	Otsego, ...	I. P. Still, ...	75
Schuylersville,.....	Saratoga,....	J. P. Cramer,.....	34

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Scienceville.....	Greene, ...	A. Tuttle, ...	48
Scio,.....	Allegany, ...	B. Palmer, ...	256
Scipio,.....	Cayuga, ...	I. E. Beardsley,....	164
Scipioville,.....	Cayuga, ...	C. D. Tallman,.....	194
Sconondoah,.....	Oneida, ...	S. S. Breese, ...	115
Scotch Town,.....	Orange, ...	D. W. Smith, ...	87
Scotland,.....	Rockland, ...	P. D. Tallman, ...	126
Scott, ...	Cortland, ...	H. S. Babcock,.....	149
Scottsburgh, ...	Livingston,..	W. Scott,.....	
Scottsville,.....	Monroe, ...	I. Carpenter, ...	232
Scriba,.....	Oswego,.....	J. Church, ...	167
Searsburgh,.....	Tompkins, ..	D. F. Sears, ...	177
Seely Creek,.....	Chemung, ...	W. R. Shepard, ...	203
Seelysburgh, ...	Cattaraugus, .	L. T. Thorp, ...	309
Sempronius, ...	Cayuga,.....	A. Heald,.....	164
Seneca Castle,.....	Ontario,.....	T. Ottly, ...	186
Seneca Falls,.....	Seneca, ...	I. Fuller,.....	166
Sennett, ...	Cayuga,.....	H. Fisher, ...	158
Setauket, ...	Suffolk, ...	J. R. Saterly,.....	200
Shandaken,.....	Ulster,.....	B. H. O. Neill, ...	83
Shannon,.....	Steuben, ...	T. Begole, ...	
Sharon, ...	Schoharie,...	R. Moak, ...	43
Sharon Centre,.....	Schoharie, ..	J. Hiller,.....	46
Shavertown,.....	Delaware, ..	A. Shaver, ...	89
Shawnee,.....	Niagara, ...	T. Shaw,.....	285
Shawangunk, ...	Delaware, ..	G. G. Graham, ...	87
Shelby, ...	Orleans, ...	J. Gibson, ...	262
Shelby Basin,.....	Orleans,.....	G. Servoss, ...	265
Sheldon, ...	Wyoming, ..	W. S. Rogers, ...	265
Shenandoah,.....	Dutchess, ...	W. I. Horton,.....	93
Sherburne, ...	Chenango,...	W. C. White,.....	103
Sheridan,.....	Chautauque, .	J. I. Eacker,.....	324
Sherman,.....	Chautauque, .	E. Miller,.....	357
Sherwood's Corners, ..	Cayuga, ...	A. Thomas, ...	156
Shingle Creek,.....	St. Lawrence,	A. Wright, ...	
Shokan,.....	Ulster,.....	T. Hill, ...	
Short Tract, ...	Allegany, ...	J. Platt, ...	266

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Shrub Oak,	Westchester,	L. Purdy,	112
Shushan,	Washington,	M. H. Stevens,	47
Sidney,	Delaware,	G. Thatcher,	93
Sidney Centre,	Delaware,	R. Fitzgerald,	98
Sidney Plains,	Delaware,	W. Johnston,	99
Siloam,	Madison,	U. P. Strong,	110
Silver Creek,	Chautauque,	C. C. Swift,	318
Silver Lake,	Wyoming,	J. Fuller,	248
Sing-Sing,	Westchester,	G. E. Stanton,	116
Skaneateles,	Onondaga,	J. Thayer,	147
Slate Hill,	Orange,	E. Mills,	113
Slatesville,	Wyoming,	J. Heath,	153
Sloansville,	Schoharic,	G. L. Schuyler,	33
Smithsborough,	Tioga,	B. Brooks,	171
Smith's Mills	Chautauque,	R. B. Smith,	313
Smithton,	Schoharie,	A. Wilsey,	41
Smithtown,	Suffolk,	J. Mills,	101
Smithville,	Jefferson,	G. Babbett,	179
Smithville Flats,	Chenango,	H. S. Read,	125
Smoky Hollow,	Columbia,	J. Holsapple,	37
Smyrna,	Chemung,	M. Sutliff,	103
Sociality,	Cattaraugus,	N. Hillebert,	309
Sodus,	Wayne,	J. Warner,	195
Sodus Centre,	Wayne,	O. Taylor,	191
Sodus Point,	Wayne,	W. Wickham,	201
Solon,	Cortland,	H. L. Emerson,	138
Somers,	Westchester,	F. J. Coffin,	119
Somerset,	Niagara,	J. Mathews,	276
Somerville,	St. Lawrence,	S. Pratt,	176
South Amenia,	Dutchess,	C. Reed,	68
Southampton,	Suffolk,	A. Foster,	250
South Argyle,	Washington,	W. Congdon,	42
South Avon,	Livingston,	C. Y. Isham,	224
South Bainbridge,	Chenango,	M. Jackson,	110
South Barre,	Orleans,	D. Ketchum,	256
South Branch,	Allegany,	R. T. Green,	278
South Bristol,	Ontario,	A. Brown,	213

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
South Butler,	Wayne,	O. P. Palmer,	174
South Byron,	Genesee,	E. Cash,	
South Cairo,	Greene,	Z. Ferry,	
South Cameron,	Steuben,	P. Chase,	230
South Canton,	St. Lawrence,	A. Ames,	238
South Chili,	Monroe,	J. Lynde,	234
South Columbia,	Herkimer,	J. L. Hatch,	72
South Corinth,	Saratoga,	A. Denel,	47
South Cortland,	Cortland,	D. Sanders,	151
South Danby,	Tompkins,	A. Bennett,	171
Seuth Dansvile,	Steuben,	A. W. Beach,	239
South Dickinson,	Franklin,	E. Baker,	
South Dover,	Dutchess,	S. Preston,	80
South Durham,	Greene,	P. G. Grant,	50
South East,	Putnam,	O. B. Crane,	107
South Easton,	Washington,	T. P. Beadle,	30
South Edmeston,	Otsego,	D. H. Spurr,	93
South Edward,	St. Lawrence,	J. C. Hall,	91
South Franklin,	Delaware,	J. R. Finch,	1
South Granville,	Washington,	S. Woodward,	
Soulh Hammond,	St. Lawrence,	H. King,	94
South Hartford,	Washington,	J. Allen,	155
South Hill,	Steuben,	C. P. Hubbard,	
South Kortright,	Delaware,	J. S. Andrews,	69
South Lansing,	Tompkins,	D. D. Miner,	170
South Livonia,	Livingston,	O. Hastings,	228
South Lodi,	Seneca,	J. Ingersoll,	188
South Marcellus,	Onondaga,	H. Slade,	144
South Middletown,	Orange,	L. Vail,	112
South New Berlin,	Chenango,	A. Babcock,	106
Southold,	Suffolk,	S. S. Horton,	241
South Onondaga,	Onondaga,	T. J. Fenn,	138
South Otselic,	Chenango,	J. Clark,	119
South Oxford,	Chenango,	E. Park,	115
South Owego,	Tioga,	C. Lamb,	169
Southport,	Chemung,	R. T. Jones,	197
South Poultney,	Steuben,	L. Drew,	216

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
South Royalton,.....	Niagara, ...	S. B. Pratt,.....	274
South Rutland,.....	Jefferson, ...	A. Chapin, ...	156
South Salem,.....	Westchester,	G. Hawley, ...	118
South Schodack,.....	Rensselaer,..	J. S. Hare,...	13
South Sodus,.....	Wayne, ...	E. Rogers,.....	188
South Stephentown,...	Rensselaer,..	C Moffit,.....	28
South Trenton,.....	Oneida,.....	E. Thomas,.....	100
South Valley,.....	Otsego, ...	D. W. Rice, ...	63
South Venice, ...	Cayuga,.....	Wm. S. Tupper, ...	163
Southville, ...	St. Lawrence,	S. Livingston, ...	223
South Wales, ...	Erie,.....	D. S. Warner, ...	285
South Westerlo,.....	Albany,.....	T. Saxton,.....	27
Southwick, ...	Ulster, ...	I. Van Valkenburg,.	93
South Windsor, ...	Broome, ...	N. P. Waller,.....	131
South Worcester, ...	Otsego, ...	J. B. Strain, ...	62
Spafford, ...	Onondaga, ..	J. Collins, ...	154
Sparta, ...	Livingston,..	H. Havens, ...	241
Speedsville,.....	Tompkins, ..	L. W. Kingman,...	177
Spencer,.....	Tioga, ...	H. Miller, ...	179
Spencerport, ...	Monroe, ...	C. Church,.....	234
Spencertown, ...	Columbia,...	A. P. Holdridge, ...	29
Speonk, ...	Suffolk, ...	O. Tuthill, ...	228
Split Rock, ...	Essex, ...	James S. Whallon,..	133
Spraker's Basin,.....	Montgomery,	John L. Bevens,....	47
Springfield, ...	Otsego, ...	W. L. Bigelow,....	61
Spring Mills, ...	Allegany, ...	W. H. Cobb, ...	269
Springville,..... ...	Erie, ...	Elisha Mack, ...	287
Springwater, ...	Livingston,..	A. Southworth,.....	226
Spruce, ...	Oswego, ...	J. Jones, ...	148
Square, ...	Cayuga,.....	P. Van Keuren, ...	161
Staatsburgh, ...	Dutchess,....	James Russell, ...	61
Stafford, ...	Genesee, ...	S. Marks,.....	243
Stamford,.....	Delaware,...	T. Montgomery, ...	61
Stanfordville, ...	Dutchess, ...	W. H. Stewart, ...	67
Starkey, ...	Yates, ...	B. Tuthill,.....	188
Starkville, ...	Herkimer,...	J. R. Hall,.....	62
State Bridge, ...	Madison,....	G. T. Kirkland, ...	119

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Stephentown,	Rensselaer,	N. Gardner,	28
Sterling,	Cayuga,	N. Vilas,	179
Sterlingville,	Jefferson,	F. Van Ostrand,	
Steuben,	Oneida,	M. Brooks,	101
Stillwater,	Saratoga,	Ashbell Palmer,	22
Stockbridge,	Madison,	H. T. Summer,	113
Stockholm,	St. Lawrence,	B. Holmes,	223
Stockport,	Columbia,	C. C. Hoes,	54
Stockton,	Chautauque,	P. Laselle,	231
Stokes,	Oneida,	George Hovey,	115
Stone Arabia,	Montgomery,	Bernard Getman,	57
Stone Church,	Genesee,	M. C. Ward,	240
Stone Mills,	Jefferson,	W. H. Harger,	176
Stone Ridge,	Ulster,	J. H. Wigton,	67
Stone Brook,	Suffolk,	J. N. Gould,	197
Stony Creek,	Warren,	Wm. McDonald,	
Stormville,	Dutchess,	J. Tompkins,	90
Stow's Square,	Lewis,	C. Davenport,	140
Stratton's Fall,	Delaware,	E. W. Stratton,	68
Strykersville,	Wyoming,	Hezekiah B. Rounds,	270
Stuyvesant,	Columbia,	W. Butler,	77
Stuyvesant Falls,	Columbia,	E. M. Coventry,	27
Success,	Suffolk,	J. Luce,	
Suffolk C. House,	Suffolk,	G. Halsey,	226
Sugar Hill,	Steuben,	A. Scoby,	198
Sugar Loaf,	Orange,	E. Wells,	105
Sullivan,	Madison,	E. Hazeltine,	122
Summer Hill,	Cayuga,	A. Cook,	149
Summit,	Schoharie,	I. W. Baird,	52
Susquehannah,	Broome,	W. Doolittle,	122
Sweden,	Monroe,	R. A. Gillett,	237
Syracuse,	Onondaga,	H. Rayner,	131
Taberg,	Oneida,	R. Hyde,	118
Tannersville,	Greene,	Egbert Vosburg,	50
Tappantown,	Rockland,	M. Barto,	134
Tarrytown,	Westchester,	J. Odell,	122
Ten Mile Spring,	Cattaraugus,	A. M. Casler,	

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Ten Mile River,	Sullivan,	S. Hawkins,	137
Texas,	Oswego,	H. Parker,	165
The Corner,	Ulster,	A. D. Laden,	77
The Purchase,	Westchester,	J. I. Carpenter,	133
Theresa,	Jefferson,	J. D. Davison,	183
Thompsonville,	Sullivan,	E. Thompson,	105
Three Mile Bay,	Jefferson,	S. P. E. Powers,	182
Throopsville,	Cayuga,	Ludlow Williams,	158
Ticonderoga,	Essex,	G. R. Andrews,	97
Tioga,	Tioga,	J. Y. Smith,	176
Tioga Centre,	Tioga,	W. Ransom,	167
Tivoli,	Dutchess,	J. Outwater,	51
Tobehanna,	Steuben,	A. Kendall,	198
Tomhannock,	Rensselaer,	James Mosher,	20
Tompkinsville,	Richmond,	E. Thompson,	154
Tonawanda,	Erie,	J. Kibler,	298
Towlesville,	Steuben,	R. Towle,	227
Towners,	Putnam,	J. Towner,	95
Town Line,	Erie,	Henry Clark,	275
Townsend,	Chemung,	S. C. Swine,	104
Townsendville,	Seneca,	John McLallen, Jr.	
Trenton,	Oneida,	J. Billings,	96
Trenton Falls,	Oneida,	D. W. Bacon,	92
Triangle,	Broome,	E. G. Kenney,	126
Tribes Hill,	Montgomery,	F. Putnam,	37
Troupsburgh,	Steuben,	C. Card,	246
TROY,	Rensselaer,	George R. Davis,	6
Trumansburgh,	Tompkins,	Lyman Strobridge,	173
Truxton,	Cortland,	Alanson Coats,	130
Tully,	Onondaga,	H. F. King,	127
Tully Valley,	Onondaga,	J. T. Irish,	131
Tunangwant Mills,	Cattaraugus,	F. E. Perkins,	
Turin,	Lewis,	Orrin Woodworth,	127
Turner's,	Orange,	Elmore Earl,	
Tuscarora,	Livingston,	Elias G. Kinne,	249
Tuthille,	Ulster,	J. O Hasbrouck,	81
Tyre,	Seneca,	J. Smith,	171

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Tyrone, ...	Steuben, ...	S. H. Arnold, ...	202
Tyler, ...	Onondaga, ..	Wheeler Trensdall, .	
Ulsterville, ...	Ulster, ...	S. Otis, ...	94
Unadilla, ...	Otsego, ...	George H. Noble, ..	94
Unadilla Centre, ...	Otsego, ...	E. Gregory, ...	100
Unadilla Forks, ...	Otsego, ...	H. H. Babcock, ...	84
Union, ...	Broome, ...	E. Robins, ...	146
Union Corners, ...	Livingston, ..	Ruth Young, ...	251
Union Ellery, ...	Chautauque, .	O. Benedict, ...	341
Union Falls, ...	Clinton, ...	H. Frizell, ...	168
Union Mills, ...	Fulton, ...	William Clark, ...	46
Union Society, ...	Greene, ...	Albert Parsons, ...	51
Union Springs, ...	Cayuga, ...	Frederick P. Cone, .	168
Union Square, ...	Oswego, ...	A. Skinner, ...	152
Union Village, ...	Broome, ...	S. Salisbury, ...	137
Unionville, ...	Orange, ...	J. Chandler, ...	119
Upper Aquebogue, ...	Suffolk, ...	B. Griffing, ...	226
Upper Lisle, ...	Broome, ...	G. Wheeler, ...	133
Upper Redhook, ...	Dutchess, ...	J. V. A. Lyle, ...	46
Urbana, ...	Steuben, ...	A. M. Adist, ...	211
UTICA, ...	Oneida, ...	A. G. Dauby, ...	92
Uxbridge, ...	Montgomery,	J. P. Yates, ...	
Vail's Mills, ...	Fulton, ...	B. Simmons, ...	
Valatie, ...	Columbia, ...	John H. Corning. ..	20
Vallonia Springs, ...	Broome, ...	L. Stowell, ...	114
Van Buren, ...	Onondaga, ...	Asahel K. Clark, ...	141
Van Buren Centre, ...	Onondaga, ...	J. Skinner, ...	144
Van Buren Harbor, ...	Cattaraugus, .	G. C. Osborne, ...	334
Van Burenville, ...	Orange, ...	I. B. Everett, ...	107
Vandermark, ...	Allegany, ...	A. Black, ...	258
Van Ettenville, ...	Chemung, ..	D. C. Van Etten, ...	133
Tan Hornsville, ...	Herkimer, ..	D. Van Horne, ...	64
Varick, ...	Seneca, ...	J. G. Gambie, ...	186
Varna, ...	Tompkins, ..	W. Scudt, ...	161
Varysburgh, ...	Wyoming, ..	C. Wilder, ...	264
Venice, ...	Cayuga, ...	E. W. Bateman, ...	164
Verbank, ...	Dutchess, ...	J. G. Greene, ...	82

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Vermillion,	Oswego,	Seneca V. Bryant,	
Vermont,	Chautauque,	S. E. Palmer,	335
Vernal,	Wyoming,	O. Collins,	252
Vernon,	Oneida,	J. W. Jenkins,	108
Vernon Centre,	Oneida,	N. S. Wright,	105
Verona,	Oneida,	G. T. Peckmen,	108
Versailles,	Cattaraugus,	A. H. Barker,	308
Vesper,	Onondaga,	C. Tallman,	135
Vestal,	Broome,	D. Foster,	147
Veteran,	Chemung,	W. Van Dusen,	187
Victor,	Ontario,	William C. Dryer,	205
Victory,	Cayuga,	De Witt C. Miller,	169
Vienna,	Oneida,	L. Bridges,	120
Villanova,	Chautauque,	V. Balcom,	323
Virgil,	Cortland,	John Chamberlain,	149
Visscher's Ferry,	Saratoga,	W. Shepherd,	17
Vista,	Westchester,	W. M. Crissey,	119
Volney,	Oswego,	S. Griswold,	152
Volutia,	Chautauque,	J. Howard,	348
Waddington,	St. Lawrence,	H. W. Pratt,	228
Wadham s Mills,	Essex,	I. R. Delano,	131
Wading River,	Suffolk,	Z. M. Miller,	215
Walden,	Orange,	J. Kidd,	90
Waldensville,	Schoharie,	H. Walden,	27
Wales,	Erie,	James Wood,	272
Wales Centre,	Erie,	M. W. Stevens,	
Walton,	Delaware,	A. N. Wheeler,	97
Walworth,	Wayne,	L. Eddy,	205
Wampsville,	Madison,	L. Burghardt,	117
Wappinger's Creek,	Dutchess,	E. D. Sweet,	78
Warren,	Herkimer,	W. Kinne,	64
Warrensburgh,	Warren,	Stephen Griffin,	69
Warsaw,	Wyoming,	Wm. K. Crooks,	251
Warwick,	Orange,	M. McEwing,	111
Washington,	Dutchess,	S. Haight,	79
Washington Hollow,	Dutchess,	J. S. Simmons,	82
Waterborough,	Chautauque,	J. C. Cody,	318

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
Waterburgh, ...	Tompkins, ..	L. Owen, ...	173
Waterford, ...	Saratoga,....	J. J. Scott, ...	10
WATERLOO, ...	Seneca, ...	Franklin Gage,.....	170
WATERTOWN, ...	Jefferson, ...	J. F. Hutchinson, ..	164
Watervale, ...	Onondaga,...	I. Curtis, ...	125
Water Valley,.....	Erie,.....	J. F. Lathrop, ...	303
Waterville, ...	Oneida, ...	C. C. Bacon,.....	90
Waterville Corners,..	Erie, ...	A. Wilson, ...	290
Watervliet, ...	Albany, ...	Edward Learned,...	5
Watervliet Centre, ...	Albany, ...	Lewis Morris, ...	12
Watson, ...	Lewis,.....	N. I. Beach,.....	140
Wawarsing, ...	Ulster,.....	C. Hoornbeck, ...	82
Wayne, ...	Steuben, ...	J. B. Mitchell, ...	198
Webster, ...	Monroe, ...	O. Reynolds,.....	214
Weedsport, ...	Cayuga, ...	O. Gallt, ...	155
Wellington, ...	Onondaga, ...	J. B. Bennett, ...	144
Wells, ...	Hamilton, ..	W. R. Weld, ...	69
Wells' Corners, ...	Orange, ...	J L. Knapp, ...	
Wellsville, ...	Allegany, ...	G. B. Jones,.....	272
Wessex, ...	Essex, ...	Wm. S. Merrian, ...	135
West Addison, ...	Steuben, ...	R. Saunders, ...	233
West Almond, ...	Allegany,....	R. Carrington, ...	255
West Bergin, ...	Genesee, ...	J. D. Doolittle, ...	
West Bloomfield, ...	Ontario, ...	E. A. Hall, ...	209
West Branch,.....	Oneida, ...	R. Dopp,.....	120
West Brookville, ...	Sullivan, ...	A. Westbrook,.....	180
West Burlington,.....	Otsego, ...	T. Moss, ...	86
West Camden,.....	Oneida, ...	M. Baines, ...	133
West Camp, ...	Ulster,.....	H. Pederick, ...	142
West Candor,.....	Tioga, ...	I. Woodford, ...	175
West Carlton,.....	Orleans,.....	G. Kuck,.....	262
West Catlin, ...	Chemung ...	G. Crum,.....	197
West Cayuta, ...	Chemung, ...	L. Wood, ...	195
West Charlton, ...	Saratoga,....	F. McMartin,.....	33
West Chateaugay,....	Franklin,....	S. F. Morse, ...	207
West Chazy, ...	Clinton, ...	I. P. Chamberlain,..	173
Westchester, ...	Westchester,.	S. S. Bowne,.....	146

Office.	County	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
West Clarksville, ...	Allegany,....	Martin Butts, ...	289
West Conesus, ...	Livingston,..	J. Henderson,.....	234
West Constable,.....	Franklin,....	D. P. Brigham,....	221
West Davenport, ...	Delaware,...	Cornelius Miller,...	77
West Day, ...	Saratoga,....	T. I. De Long, ...	60
West Dresden,.....	Yates, ...	J. Bogart, ...	190
West Dryden,.....	Tompkins, ..	J. S. Barber,.....	169
West Edmeston,.....	Otsego,.....	E. Chamberlain,....	90
West Essex,.....	Essex, ...	O. Smith,.....	
Westerlo, ...	Albany, ...	J. Greene, ...	22
Westernville,.....	Oneida, ...	M. Brayton, ...	109
West Exeter,.....	Otsego, ...	W. C. Chamberlain,	81
West Farmington,....	Ontario,.....	P. Hathaway,.....	201
West Farms,.....	Westchester,.	A. Smith, ...	237
West Fayette,.....	Seneca, ...	S. Gambie, ...	182
Westfield,.....	Chautauque, .	Orvis Nichols, ...	342
Westford, ...	Otsego, ...	G. Skinner,.....	68
West Gains, ...	Orleans,.....	H. Noble, ...	256
West Galway Church,.	Fulton, ...	H. W. Hayes, ...	39
West Genesee, ...	Allegany, ...	W. Ennis, ...	293
West Greenfield, ...	Saratoga,....	H. Gardner, ...	36
West Groton, ...	Tompkins, ..	C. Phelps, ...	170
West Harpersfield,...	Delaware,...	R. Hotchkiss, ...	66
West Hebron,.....	Washington,.	W. I. Boc, ...	52
West Hempstead,.....	Rockland, ...	G. Conklin,.....	120
West Henrietta, ...	Monroe, ...	C. Chapman,.....	232
West Hills,.....	Suffolk, ...	A. Oakley, ...	180
West Hinsdale, ...	Cattaraugus, .	W. S. Pitcher, ...	288
West Hurly, ...	Ulster, ...	H. Jewell,.....	
West Kill, ...	Greene, ...	A. Bushnell, ...	59
West Lexington,....	Greene, ...	C. Avery, ...	64
West Leyden,.....	Lewis,.....	R. T. Hough,.....	229
West Linklaen, ...	Chenango, ..	C. Lee, ...	128
West Lowville,.....	Lewis,.....	A. Dodge,.....	141
West Martinsburgh, ..	Lewis,.....	N. N. Harger, ...	137
West Merideth,.....	Delaware,...	M. Leet, ...	83

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
West Middleborough,.	Wyoming, ..	I. S. Thompson, ...	
West Milton, ...	Saratoga,....	A. Freeman,.....	31
West Monroe, ...	Oswego,.....	H. I. Jewell, ...	140
Westmoreland,.....	Oneida, ...	A. H. Halleck,.....	103
West Niles,.....	Cayuga,.....	S. Chandler, ...	165
West Oneonta, ...	Otsego, ...	S. Derby,.....	83
West Penfield,.....	Monroe,.....	B. S. Whitehead,...	217
West Perth,.....	Fulton,.....	W. Rob, ...	
West Plattsburgh,....	Clinton, ...	N. A. Vaughan,....	168
West Point,.....	Orange, ...	C. Berard,.....	92
West Port, ...	Essex,.....	C. B. Hatch,.....	127
West Richmond,.....	Ontario, ...	S. Reed, ...	220
West Rush,.....	Monroe,.....	D. E. Goodenow, ..	221
West Sand Lake, ...	Rensselaer,..	A. Cipperley,.....	14
West Schuyler, ...	Herkimer, ..	W. D. Cain,.....	88
West Somers,.....	Westchester,.	E. Frost,.....	116
West Stephentown,...	Rensselaer,..	D. Allen,.....	
West Stockholm, ...	St. Lawrence,	A. M. Sanford,.....	218
West Taghkanic,.....	Columbia, ...	H. Lapham, ...	40
West Town, ...	Orange, ...	H. O. Halsey,.....	116
West Troupsburgh, ..	Steuben, ...	C. Bishop, ...	236
West Urbana,.....	Steuben,.....	J. Brown,.....	215
West Vienna, ...	Oneida, ...	S. Jewell, ...	125
Westville, ...	Otsego, ...	John A. Oliver,....	68
West Walworth, ...	Wayne,.....	W. D. Wylie,.....	
West Williamson,....	Oswego, ...	S. Freeman,.....	
West Windfield, ...	Herkimer, ..	D. R. Carrier, ...	78
West Windsor, ...	Broome, ...	C. Rose,.....	132
Wethersfield,.....	Wyoming,...	H. Gibbs,.....	258
Wethersfield Springs,.	Wyoming, ..	E. Rood,.....	268
Wheatland,.....	Monroe, ...	C. Hall,.....	273
Wheeler, ...	Steuben, ...	E. Aulls,.....	216
White Creek,.....	Washington,.	L. Barker, ...	43
Whitehall, ...	Washington,.	W. H. Kirtland,....	73
White Lake, ...	Sullivan, ...	J. Morrison,.....	118
WHITE PLAINS,.....	Westchester,.	W. Horton,.....	129
White Store,.....	Chenango, ..	G. Curtis.	102

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y.
WHITESTOWN, ...	Oneida, ...	M. M. Berry,.....	96
Whitesville,.....	Allegany, ...	M. I. N. Haskin, ...	265
Whitlocksville,.....	Westchester,.	W. M. Beyea, ...	125
Whitney's Point,.....	Broome, ...	J. D. Smith,.....	130
Whitney's Valley,....	Allegany, ...	J. Leonard,.....	248
Willett,.....	Cortland,....	J. S. Dyer, ...	134
Williamsburgh,.....	Kings,.....	C. L. Cooke,.....	147
Williamson,.....	Wayne, ...	J. Bennett,.....	200
Williamstown,.....	Oswego	J. Cromwell, ...	139
Williamsville,.....	Erie,.....	J. Hutchinson, ...	278
Willink,.....	Erie, ...	E. Wallis,.	278
Willsborough,.	Essex, ...	L. Highby,.....	145
Willseyville, ...	Tioga,.....	J. Willsey,.....	176
Wilmington, ...	Essex, ...	H. Carter,.....	153
Wilna,.....	Jefferson,....	Z. Pennyman,.....	157
Wilson's, ...	Niagara, ...	L. Wilson, ...	190
Wilton, ...	Saratoga,....	L. Emerson,.....	43
Windfall, ...	Onondaga, ..	D. Preston,.....	144
Windham, ...	Greene, ...	N. Ormsbee,.....	45
Windham Centre, ...	Greene, ...	A. Stone,.....	49
Windsor,.....	Broome, ...	B. H. Russell,.....	126
Winfield, ...	Herkimer,...	B. Carver,.....	76
Wolcott, ...	Wayne, ...	J. C. Watkins, ...	180
Woodbourne,.....	Sullivan, ...	J. W. Buckmaster, .	103
Woodhull, ...	Steuben, ...	A. Smith, ...	239
Woodstock,.....	Ulster,.....	S. Culver, ...	69
Woodville,.....	Jefferson, ...	A. D. Wood, ...	171
Woodwardsville,.....	Essex, ...	A. Willis,.....	101
Worcester,.....	Otsego, ...	S. S. Burnside.....	57
Wormley's, ...	Steuben, ...	R. Stanton, ...	223
Wrightsburgh, ...	St. Lawrence,	R. Chamberlin,....	233
Wright's Corners,....	Niagara, ...	S. C. Wright,.....	279
Wurtsborough, ...	Sullivan, ...	W. B. Hammond, ..	97
Wynant's Kill,.....	Rensselaer,..	H. Frazer,.....	10
Wyoming, ...	Wyoming,...	W. B. Collier,.	248
Yates, ...	Orleans,.....	P. Saxe,.	266
Yatesville, ...	Yates,.....	B. Hobart,.....	197

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Alb'y
Yonkers, ...	Westchester.,	J. Bashford, ...	133
York,.....	Livingston, ..	N. Stewart,.....	238
Yorkshire, ...	Cattaraugus, .	L. Marsh, ...	278
Yorktown, ...	Westchester,.	J. H. Purdy ,.....	112
Youngstown, ...	Niagara, ...	H. W. Phillips,....	298

STATEMENT

Of the aggregate valuations of real and personal estate in the several counties of this State, the amount of town and county taxes, and the rate of taxation on each dollar of the corrected aggregate valuations for the year 1843.

Counties.	Asses'd value of real estate.	Asses'd value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Amt of state and county taxes.	Amount of town taxes.	Total taxation.	Rate of state co. and town taxes on $1 of valuation —*mills.*
Albany,	$11076011	$4251875	$15718914	$81790 29	$74667 47	$156457 76	9·9
Allegany,	4389508	134411	4389535	17207 29	14957 65	32164 94	7·3
Broome,	1925000	226492	2151492	12157 82	6378 47	18536 29	8·6
Cattaraugus*	3345914	70194	3377442	13935 16	16949 04	30884 20	9·1
Cayuga,	8943038	1414116	8942737	38923 57	12831 60	51755 17	5·7
Chautauque,	4208067	259839	4467906	21626 06	14175 70	35801 76	8·5
Chemung,	2197145	286764	2726554	15000 00	6936 84	21936 84	8·0
Chenango,	3821622	475881	4297503	17063 71	11733 26	28796 97	6·7
Clinton,	1527233	75199	1617199	14253 84	11154 93	25408 77	15·1
Columbia,	6184202	2453225	8937427	27445 79	19359 67	46805 46	5·2
Cortland,	2039036	182623	2221659	11996 95	6782 42	18779 36	8·5
Delaware,	3018517	317461	3360648	11358 33	8768 19	20126 52	6·0
Dutchess,	14683637	5020798	19704435	57154 72	16146 32	73301 04	3·7
Erie,	11083374	416771	11500145	55136 94	20851 98	75988 92	6·6
Franklin,	1538000	41920	1579920	5321 18	8975 10	14296 28	9·1
Essex,	1377689	185150	1562839	12925 73	9810 85	22736 58	14·5
Fulton,	11196-1	212167	1343745	8815 03	10630 08	19445 11	14·4
Genesee,	5581861	424553	6047184	19708 49	12540 53	32249 02	5·3
Greene,	2430490	556889	2987379	18623 60	8545 30	27168 90	9·0
Hamilton,	338227	130	338357	2253 20	8908 39	11161 59	32·9
Herkimer,	5157762	898050	6005793	21800 84	15382 93	37183 77	6·1
Jefferson,	6001300	735869	6737168	30362 86	19207 73	49570 59	7·4
Kings,	23531122	3796486	27327608	45000 00	128878 86	173878 86	6·3
Lewis	1583630	159937	1743000	8175 60	8837 25	17012 85	9·7

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

Counties.	Asses'd value of real estate.	Asses'd value of personal estate	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Amt of state and county taxes.	Amount of town taxes.	Total taxation.	Rate of state co. and town taxes on $1 of valuation —*mills.*
Livingston,	8213813	632096	8845909	12026 07	11411 45	23437 52	2·6
Madison,	6109988	768680	6878668	22146 85	13153 53	35300 38	5·1
Monroe,	13490922	1314058	14804980	47741 79	20132 08	67873 87	4·6
Montgomery	3048295	372047	3468688	23569 29	11549 73	35119 02	10·2
New-York,	164955315	64273762	29229077	1747516 59	†	1747516 59	7·6
Niagara,	4490066	436819	4926885	20656 66	8888 15	29544 81	6·0
Oneida,	9576869	2248898	11816767	51703 79	25178 91	76882 80	6·5
Onondaga,	14111750	1764166	15875916	44187 84	32877 25	77065 09	4·8
Ontario,	11107816	1839377	12947193	28665 11	11068 49	39733 60	3·1
Orange,	9010622	2194787	11205414	44821 07	17962 50	62783 57	5·6
Orleans,	4896781	391764	5288545	18244 75	9103 50	27348 25	5·2
Oswego,	5177015	120862	5532231	22218 42	25924 22	48142 64	8·7
Otsego,*	4818994	853296	5672290	26138 88	16841 75	42980 63	7·5
Putnam,	2511061	472762	2983823	6202 00	3656 82	9858 82	3·3
Queens,	7912200	3373800	11286 00	20104 99	14460 74	34565 73	3·1
Rensselaer,	8512055	3827417	12339472	35720 15	19504 90	55225 05	4·5
Richmond,	1189802	174435	1364237	3715 99	2019 91	5735 90	7·
Rockland,	1833683	495539	2329222	3285 38	4198 20	7483 58	3·2
St. Lawrence.	3424579	129431	3554010	20470 94	22575 88	43046 82	12·1
Saratoga,	5553276	1133298	6717289	23917 29	13001 33	36918 62	5·5
Schenectady,	2264872	514880	2779752	12005 47	10703 57	25489 02	9·
Schoharie,	1750974	150259	1901286	11068 29	9802 81	20871 10	10·9
Seneca,	5230092	504082	5734174	16475 39	7558 48	24033 87	4·2
Suffolk,	4614787	1169117	5783904	14087 13	8716 43	22803 56	4·0
Steuben,	5582889	386071	5968960	15257 56	17115 64	32373 20	5·4
Sullivan,	1271083	81235	1535000	11892 02	2565 55	14457 57	9·
Tioga,	1505367	279729	1775096	12425 68	6032 00	18457 68	10·4

Tompkins, ..	3300000	761928	4061928	7665 73	12543 09	20208 82	4·9
Ulster, ...	4457240	816453	5273693	22886 21	20715 51	43601 72	8·2
Warren, ...	945341	27612	1071618	7246 65	4318 40	11565 05	10·8
Washington,	5319871	876908	6196779	23938 02	14651 16	37889 18	6·1
Wayne	6623087	324125	7067902	26257 90	14036 49	40294 39	5·7
Westchester,	6992081	2805799	9797880	27309 54	29093 66	56403 20	5·7
Wyoming, ...	4059123	166955	4226078	15367 32	10463 91	25831 23	6·1
Yates, ...	4314029	326547	4640676	12441 59	5776 84	18218 43	3·9
	$476999430	$118602064	$595262444	$3025896 47	$939283 67	$3965180 14	6·6

* Not received.

† City covers the county.

INDEX

TO

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

Absence, not allowed without leave, ... 73
provision in case of, ... 73
Address, how presented, ... 74
Adhere, question discussed, ... 113, 114
effect of a vote to, ... 114
should be two conferences before vote to, ... 114
Adjournment, motion for, cannot be amended, ... 130
rules and regulations in respect to, ... 131
a question is removed by, ... 113
of the session, all unfinished business falls, ... 131
of the session, modes and manner discussed, ... 131
to be declared by the Speaker, ... 131
for more than three days by concurrent votes, ... 131
Provision for disagreement respecting, ... 131
effect of, on business pending, ... 131
Amendment to Bills.—See *also Bills*, ... 94, 95
proceedings in relation to, ... 94, 95
how to be reported, ... 94, 95
fall on re-commitment, ... 94, 95
in the third degree not admissible, ... 104, 121
discussion of the nature and coherence of, ... 102, 110
Speaker cannot refuse to receive because inconsistent, ... 108
may totally change the subject, ... 108
if House refuses to strike out a paragraph it cannot be amended, ... 108
a new bill may be engrafted on another, ... 109
mode of proceeding on amendments between the Houses, .. 125, 126
made in Committee of the Whole, falls by a reference, ... 95
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted may be put, ... 108
may be amended *prior* to adoption but not *after*, ... 108
(proposed,) by *striking out*, and lost, the paragraphs proposed to be stricken out cannot be amended, ... 108
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed, ... 109
by insertion, how far liable to further amendment, ... 109
Apportionment of representatives, table of, ... 75
Appropriation, made by resolution, ... 89

Arrest, definition of privilege from, ... 63, 64
terminates with the session, ... 96
Assault and Affrays in the House how settled, ... 83
Assent to bills, by the executive, regulations respecting, ... 128, 126
Ayes and Noes, how questions are determined by, ... 119
no member to vote if not present, ... 119
Bills, engrossed, must not be looked into, ... 80
to be fairly written or Speaker may refuse them, ... 90
Amendments fall, if re-committed 95
a particular clause may be re-committed, ... 95
amendments, how proceeded with, ... 95
amendments fall if referred to committee, ... 96
proceedings on second reading 97, 98
time for attacking or opposing, ... 98, 118
what constitutes possession, ... 100
one bill may be engrafted on another, ... 108, 110
one House may pass with blanks and be filled in the other, 110
on third reading, forms observed, ... 114, 115
on third reading may be committed, ... 115
on third reading, amended by *riders*, ... 115
on third reading, blanks filled, ... 116
cannot be altered after passage, ... 116
new, concerning their introduction, ... 89
to receive three readings, &c. 89
how brought in on notice and leave, ... 89
forms in introducing, ... 90
not amended at first reading, ... 90
proceedings on the second reading, ... 89, 97, 98
how and to whom committed, ... 90
shall be read twice before commitment, ... 90
not to be referred to avowed opponents, ... 90
referred, may be delivered to any of the committee, ... 99
amendments between the Houses, mode of proceeding, ... 123, 124
by whom to be taken from House to House, ... 127
may be specially commended to notice of the other House, 128
rejected course to be pursued 128
if one House neglects a bill, the other may remind of it, ... 128
how to be enrolled, signed and presented to President, ... 128
amendments to cannot be receded from or insisted on, by the amending House, with a further amendment, ... 123
amendment to an amendment has precedence over a motion to agree or disagree, ... 124
amendments to amendments, how far admissible, ... 124
proceedings upon in Committee of the Whole, &c. 96
titles, when made, ... 121
re-consideration, when and how the question may be moved, 120, 121
re-consideration at what time to be moved, ... 121
re-consideration, effect of a vote for, ... 121
(rejected) relating to their being brought in during the same session, ... 121

Bills, originating in one House, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting House, ... 121
expedience for remedying omissions in, ... 122
mode of proceeding, when founded on facts requiring explanation, ... 122
effect of a vote to insist or adhere, ... 123
conferences upon, at what stages, and by whom asked, ... 125
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the House *acceding* to the conference, ... 125
enrolling, ...
proceedings when disapproved, ... 127
not returned in ten days, to be laws, unless an adjournment intervene, ... 128, 129
Blanks, longest time, largest sum first put, ... 104
bills may be passed with, and be filled in other House, ... 110
may be filled in engrossed bills, ... 116
construction of the rule for filling, ... 110
Breach of Peace, mode of proceeding on charge of, ... 68
Bribery, (Randall and Whitney's case,) breach of privilege, ... 66
Business, order of, in Senate. 78, 79
a settled order in its arrangement useful, ... 78
Call of the House, proceedings in case of, ... 73
Challenge, breach of privilege, ... 66
Chairman of Committee elected, ... 75
of committee of the Whole, may be elected, ... 76
Change of Vote, right to, ... 120
Clerk, puts questions before the election of Speaker, ... 74
to read standing, ... 97
numbers the sections, ... 111
may correct his errors, ... 111
Committees, cannot inquire concerning their members, ... 75
must not sit when House is in session, ... 75
may elect chairman, ... 75
manner of proceeding in, ... 92
cannot re-consider or alter their own votes, ... 94
how they report amendments, ... 94
cannot sit in the recess after Congress has expired, ... 131
a member *elect*, though not returned, may be appointed on, 68
standing, ... 75
forms and proceedings in, ... 75, 91
joint, how they act, ... 75
who shall compose, ... 91
how appointed in Senate, ... 91
time and place of meeting, ... 92
majority of to constitute a quorum, ... 92
members of the House may be present at their sittings, ... 92
their power over a bill, ... 92
have entire control of a report re-committed, ... 96
dissolved by a report, ... 96
how revived, ... 96
may be discharged from instructions, ... 121

Committees, when they may sit during recess. 132
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in committee of the whole, ... 96
Committee of the Whole, great matters usually referred to, ... 75
may elect their chairman, ... 76
Speaker may resume chair if great disorder, ... 76
manner of doing business in, in Senate, ... 96
proceedings in, ... 75, 92, 96
irregularly dissolved, ... 76
cannot adjourn, ... 77
report proceedings, ... 77
subjects which have passed through, may be referred to special committees, ... 97
particulars which attach to, ... 97
Communications, confidential to be kept secret, ... 133
Common fame, a ground for proceeding, ... 77
Conferences, common to have two before vote to adhere, ... 125
cannot alter any thing on which the Houses have agreed, .. 125
discussion of the nature and occasion of, ... 125
report of cannot be amended or altered, ... 126
papers left with conferees of House agreeing to, ... 126
when, by which house, and what stages to be asked, ... 125
Co-existing questions, discussed, ... 113
Counsel may be heard on private bills and law points, ... 78
Count of the House may be called, ... 73
(See *Division of the House*,)
Covered, when members are not to be, ... 81
Debate, no one to speak impertinently, superfluously, or tediously, ... 82
not cut off, till both sides of the question be put, ... 114
forms and proprieties to be observed in, ... 81, 82
the speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order, ... 82
proceedings of the House not to be censured, ... 82
personalities to be prohibited, ... 82
motives not to be arraigned, ... 82
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the Speaker, ... 84, 85
disorderly words not to be noticed until the member has finished, ... 84
disorderly words, when taken down, ... 84
proceedings of the House not to be noticed in, ... 84, 85
members concerned or implicated by the subject of, ought to withdraw, ... 85
Decorum, points of, (*See Debate*), ... 84, 85
Defamatory publications, breach of privilege, ... 66
Disorder in Committee of Whole, Speaker to resume chair, if great, ... 76
members creating, proceedings, ... 82
Disorderly words, how and when taken down, ... 84
Division of the House, practice in ascertaining, ... 116
of questions discussed, ... 111, 112

Doors, rule respecting their being closed, ... 96
ought not to be shut, to be kept by persons appointed, ... 96
Duel, challenge to breach of privilege, ... 66
Elections, time, place and manner of holding, ... 70
of members to be judged by each House, ... 70
Engrossed bills, not to be looked into, ... 80
Errors, cannot be corrected in Committee of the Whole, ... 80
various mode of correcting, ... 80
Clerk may correct his own, ... 127
Equivalent questions, discussed, ... 113, 114
Felony, mode of proceeding on charge of, ... 68, 69
Gallery, clearing of, ... 86
Committee of the Whole cannot punish for disorder in, .. 96
Hats, when to be taken off, ... 85
House, division of, how ascertained, ... 116, 120
of Representatives—See *Representatives*.
Impeachment, sketch of the law of Parliament respecting, ... 135
Inquiry, or accusation common fame a ground for, ... 69
Insist, question discussed, ... 118
effect of vote to, ... 123
Journal, shall be kept by each House, ... 129, 030
of each House to be published, ... 130
shall show every vote, ... 130
to contain a brief statement of every petition, paper, &c. presented, ... 129
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments, to be inserted on 129
what questions shall be entered on, ... 129
a record, in law, ... 130
subject to examination, ... 130
direction as to making up, ... 129, 130
either House may notice or inspect Journal of the other, .. 130
how it may be amended, ... 130
King, not to be spoken of irreverently, &c. 84
Largest sum, question first put, ... 104
Lie on the table, call up at any time matters that, ... 101
Longest time, question first put, ... 104
Majority, decides on general questions, ... 120
Members and officers of one House not amenable to the other, . 84, 85
must vote when question is put, ... 119
not to vote unless present when question was put, ... 119
Memorial—See *Petition*.
Messages, cannot be received in committee, ... 76
nature of, ... 127
Executive to be made to both Houses at the same time, ... 127
to be received, ... 127
forms in receiving, ... 127
errors in delivery may be corrected, ... 127
bills not acted on the subjects of 127
Minority, protected by adherence to Rules, ... 63
Mistakes.—See *Errors*.

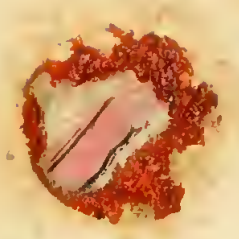
Motion, not to be put or debated until seconded, ... 88
to be put in writing if desired, ... 88
to be read for information, ... 88
to adjourn, not in order when a member has the floor, ... 88
privileged, what shall be, ... 88
removed from before House by adjournment, &c. 111
See *See Questions.*
Newspaper publications, defamatory, breach of privilege, ... 66
Officers, of either House, forms of nomination or election, ... 73
of one House not amenable to the other, ... 84, 85
Onslow, Mr. his opinion of importance of Rules, ... 63
Order, violated by Speaker, by not putting question, ... 84
"instances make" order, ... 80
respecting papers,—See *Papers*, ... 75
in debate,—See *Debate*, ... 80
questions of, may be adjourned, ... 85
decision of the Speaker on points of, may be controlled, ... 86
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting, ... 86
Committee of the Whole cannot punish breach of, ... 90
if point arise while question is putting, Speaker to decide promptly, ... 120
of business, propriety of, ...
for the Senate, ... 81
of the day, how and when to be called up, ... 86
of the day, may be discharged at any time, ... 87
cannot be moved while member is speaking, ... 88
take precedence of all questions, ... 100
of the House, determined with the session, ... 87
question of, to supersede a question depending, ... 105
and resolution, distinction between, ... 89
special, rules upon subjects of, ... 87, 100
Opposition to Bill, proper time to make, ... 98, 116
Papers and Journals, not to be removed from the clerk's table, 80
rules respecting their preservation, ... 80
reading of, how far they may be called for, ... 98, 99
referred, usually read by title, ... 99
to be left with conferees of the House according to conference, ... 125
Parliament, each House of may adjourn independently of the other, ... 130
Petition and Remonstrance, distinction, ... 87
to be presented by a member, its form, &c. 87
to be subscribed or written by petitioner, ... 87
must go to committee through the House, ... 75
question as to receiving, ... 88
Postpone Indefinitely, effect of a question to, ... 99
beyond session, effect of, ... 101, 102
Preamble, last considered, ... 93
President of the Senate, provided by the Constitution, ... 73
may appoint chairman, ...

President of the Senate, pro tempore, to be chosen in the absence of the Vice-President, ... 73
at what time his office shall determine, ... 74
of the United States, forms in presenting bills to, ... 127
Previous Question, its intention and effect, ... 106
can an amendment be moved to M. Q. 106
cannot be put in committtee, ... 106
effect of, ... 100
discussed, ... 101, 102
Priority and Precedence, of motions, discussion of, ... 99, 105
Privilege of Parliament has gradually increased, ... 64
Privilege of members of Parliament, ... 64, 66, 67
of Senators and Representatives, ... 65
of Senators, constructive extent, ... 66
of the two Houses, cases of the alleged breach of, ... 66
of members commence by virtue of election, ..., 68
of members must be ascertained at the peril of the party violating, ... 68
of members, the privilege of the House, ... 68
a member cannot waive breach of, ... 68
is violated by Speaker not putting a question which is in order, ... 68
of one house in relation to the other, or in relation to a coordinate branch of the Government, ... 69
breach of, party summoned or sent for, ... 68
breach of, by members, punishable by House only, ... 68, 69
breach of, by the King or Executive, ... 69
members of one House cannot be summoned by the other, . 78
neither House can exercise authority over members or officers of the other, ... 84
of a member where he is charged or interested, &c. 85
question of, takes precedence of all, ... 105
Privileged Questions.—See *Questions.*
Qualification of Senators, ... 70
Quarrel, in committee must be settled in House, ... 82
members must declare they will not prosecute, ... 82
question of privilege arising from, has precedence, ... 105
Questions, general rule for putting, ... 99
the propriety of certain, considered, ... 99
removed from before House by adjournment, ... 113
may be debated between the count of affimative and negative, ... 114
manner of putting. 116
must not speak or move about when putting, ... 120
must be decided promptly, if any difficulty arise, ... 120
one House cannot question the other, ... 128
privileged, what shall be, ... 99, 105
in filling blanks, ... 110
in reference to committees, ... 105

Questions, privileged, in amending amendment, and agree or disagree, ... 124
motion to amend has precedence over motion to strike out, ... 105
of order, (incidental,) how far it shall supersede any other, 105
division of, how made, ... 111
what are divisible, ... 111
when divided, each point open to debate and amendment, ... 112
(*co-existing*) what suspends, and what removes from the House, an existing question, ... 113
equivalent, what is considered, ... 113
determined by ayes and noes. 114
to be resumed in *statu quo,* when suspended by the want of a quorum, ... 115
previous.—See *Previous Question.*
Quorum, only shall do business, ... 72
what number shall be a, ... 72
how attendance of, may be compelled 72
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining, ... 73
not present supends the question, ... 73, 120
Randall and Whitney, reference to ease, breach of privilege, ... 66
Reading of papers, right to require, ... 98
question on, first put, ... 105
a speech, is not a right, ... 99
a report of one House not of right in the other House, 99
Recede, question discussed, ... 113
effect of a vote to, ... 121, 123
Recommitment, effect of, ... 91, 95
Reconsideration of bills, orders, instructions, &c. 120, 121
of questions requiring two-thirds, by whom may be moved, 134
Remonstrance and Petition, distinction, ... 87
Report of Committee, how to proceed in House, ... 95
of one House, not to be read in the other, ... 99
Representatives, appointment of, since 1789, ... 72
qualifications of. 70
House of, of whom composed, ... 70
shall choose their Speaker and other officers, 73
powers of, in relation to its rules and the conduct of members, ... 80
Resolution, and Order, distinction, ... 89
to pay money, in order. 89
when to be presented for approval, ... 129
Riders, amend engrossed bills by, ... 115
Rules, an adherence to, important, ... 63
Rules and Orders of each House, to what cases they shall apply, 86, 87
Sections, numbered by clerk, ... 111
Senate, of whom composed, and how classed, ... 70
the Vice-President to be the President, ... 73
shall choose their officers, &c. 73
power of, in relation to rules, and the conduct of members, 80

Senate, equal division to be determined by the vote of the Vice-President, ... 117
adjournment of.—See *Adjournment*, ... 130
session of, what constitutes, ... 131
Session, what constitutes, ... 131
Speaker, manner of choosing, ... 73
absence of, from sickness, another chosen, ... 74
violates order by not putting question, ... 68
Clerk puts question, before election of, ... 73, 74
may be removed at will of the House, ... 74
not to speak unless to order, ... 82
read sitting, rises to put question, ... 82
cannot refuse an amendment, inconsistent, ... 108
to decide point of order that arises in putting question, promptly, and may ask advice of old members, ... 120
Special orders.—See *Orders.*
Speech, cannot be read of right, ... 99
Strike out, paragraph may be perfected before question to, ... 108
Strike out and insert, discussed 108, 109
Sum, largest, first put, ... 104
Tellers, to count sides of questions, ... 118
their errors rectified, ... 118
Time, longest first put, ... 104
Title, on the back, ... 98
when to be made or amended, ... 120
Transposing of sections, rule respecting, ... 110
Treason, mode of proceeding on charge of, ... 68
Treaties may be made by the President and Senate, ... 133
shall be kept secret until injunction removed, ... 133
are legislative acts, ... 133
extent of power to make, ... 133
may be rescinded by an act of the Legislature, ... 134
paper to be communicated with, ... 134
ratified by nominal call, ... 134
read for *information*, the day received, ... 134
read for consideration on subsequent day, ... 134
proceedings upon, ... 134
reconsideration of votes upon, may be moved by one of the side prevailing, ... 135
Vote, cannot till sworn, ... 68
every member must, ... 119
must not vote, if not present, ... 119
change of, ... 120
Warm words or quarrel, adjustment of, ... 76, 83, 105
Whitney and Randall, bribery case, reference to, ... 66
Withdraw, members cannot, when question is putting, ... 119
Withdraw motions, rule of Parliament, ... 105
Witnesses, how summoned, examined, &c. 77
Yeas and Nays, may be required by one-fifth, ... 119
to be taken alphabetically, ... 119

Yeas and Nays, all present shall vote, unless excused, ... 119
when called and decision announced no member allowed to vote, ... 119
how questions are determined by, ... 119
no member to vote unless present, ... 119

R
JK3430
N532
1844

50